SUPPLEM[redacted]O

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1881.

GENERAL SCOBELEFF'S RECALL.

THE *Daily News'* St. Petersburg correspondent wrote on March 31st :—

There seems no doubt that General Scobeleff will be recalled, but I do not hear that he has been officially notified. My information is that when the Emperor received General Scobeleff's report—a bulky document of upwards of 100 folios, with many annexes, as brought by Lieutenant Kaufmann on March 14th, the morrow of the late Emperor's assassination—Alexander III. ordered a telegram to be sent to General Scobeleff to remain where he was and stop all preparations in order to give his Majesty time to bury his father. He would then take the necessary deliberations. The Emperor added : "I believe we have such a mass of affairs to attend to at home that we must leave Central Asia alone." This order to stop preparations plainly indicates that measures were being taken for a further advance, and I am informed that during a certain recent period a further onward movement, although not to Merv, was contemplated. General Scobeleff does not appear to have pleasantly appreciated the above telegram having replied, requesting the Emperor to relieve him of his command if he had not given satisfaction to his Majesty. On hearing this, the Emperor smiled, remarking "These warriors are very sensitive," and added "Tell him I am much indebted to him for his good services, and mean to call him to a higher post near my own person." This is considered to refer to the command of the First Army Corps, but, as already mentioned, the official recall has not yet been made. Although Lieutenant-General Roehrberg has been officially gazetted commandant of the military section of the Transcaspian it is not stated vice Scobeleff. With regard to the more important crucial point as to putting a stop to the whole of the undertakings lately carried on in Central Asia by General Skobeleff, my information from military circles is that he recommends retiring entirely from the Turkoman Steppe, ceding Bami under certain conditions to Persia, and confining the Russian occupation to the Caspian littoral. This would be effectually to close all his recent undertakings in Central Asia. On the other hand, in Foreign Office circles it is clearly stated that the intention is to do everything to pacify and organize the Turcoman region. This seems to imply its incorporation in the Russian Empire, and is diametrically at variance with General Scobeleff's reported views. I believe he considers it of paramount importance to maintain friendly relations with England, and confirm these by actions as well as by words, under a keen, dominant sense that danger to Russia does not lie in this direction. We shall no doubt soon know whether his counsels are adopted. As a local incident I may mention that there are no Russian troops or Tekke inhabitants at Geok Tepe, on account of the bad sanitary condition caused by the number of corpses imperfectly buried. The Russian troops are at Samursk, five miles distant.

MR. CHILDERS'S ARMY REFORMS.

THE Army can scarcely even yet realise the new Regimental Organisation which within three months will come into force. Still less can it understand how it is to work. *Esprit de corps*, thanks to Mr. Childers's whiskey merchants' blending, will expire, and at the very best cannot expect to come to life again for several years to come. The *cameraderi* among the officers will be much weakened, and matters will be continually unsettled by the arrival in one battalion of officers—practically strangers—from the other. Even in the Guards, the interior economy of the different battalions of the same regiment is not identical. Much more will there be a variation in the Line. It will frequently happen that a Major or Captain will not make the acquaintance of, say, the 2nd battalions till transferred to it on promotion. Naturally, they will bring with them a preference for the 1st-battalion system, and a conviction that in every respect the 1st is superior to the 2nd Battalion. It may be argued that the twenty-five first Regiments of the Line already possess two battalions, and that no inconvenience has arisen. The answer to this argument is that the 2nd battalion has, in each of these cases, grown out of the 1st battalion; while, under the new system, the 2nd battalion has been mechanically added to the 1st. Hence, at all events, for some time to come, if not always, the officers will endeavour to remain in the battalion which they first joined, or will make interest to be transferred from one battalion to another for their private convenience. Thus the door will be opened to much jobbery. Let us now turn to the new distribution of ranks. No doubt by doubling the number of field officers promotion to that rank will be accelerated, and the compulsory retirement of officers diminished. But this is only an apparent advantage to the Service. An officer will be as long as ever in arriving at the command of a regiment, while owing to the reduction in the General's establishment, he will be much longer before he can become a Major-General. It is laid down that Colonels are to be promoted by selection, but in practice, we imagine that the existing rule of seniority will continue in force. Were promotion by selection in all ranks frankly adopted, there would be no need for the hocus-pocus in which Mr. Childers has indulged, and which reduces the number of company officers in a double battalion regiment by six. As we have on previous occasions pointed out, we have, as it is, more field officers than work for them, while no one pretends that with the existing number of companies we have too many captains and subalterns. Mr. Childers, by his new scheme, aggravates these evils, for he doubles number of field officers and diminishes the number of captains and subalterns. We could understand his system, if it were accompanied by a substitution of four large for eight small companies; but we are told that the companies will remain as at present, and are even to be formed, for parade purposes, into couples or infantry squadrons. The Majors are apparently to be merely Captains, with higher titles, but the same rank and pay. Are they to be mounted ? Scarcely, we should imagine, if they are only to receive Captain's pay. They will then be in the position of Brevet Majors, without the extra 2s. a day. There will cease to be any connection between their titles and functions, for it can hardly be pretended that an officer of the rank of Major is required to command some sixty or seventy men, turning out on parade often no more than ten or twelve files. Besides, if it be considered desirable that four companies should be commanded by Majors, it must be equally desirable that the four other companies should have commanders of the same rank. The arrangement is, therefore, utterly illogical. Again, we would ask—What is to be done with the present junior Majors ? Of course, their pay will not be reduced, but their functions will be, or else one company per battalion will be without a permanent chief. A careful consideration of the whole subject convinces us that the new scheme will be absurd, distasteful, and ineffective, unless accompanied by a substitution of four large for eight small companies per battalion. There would then be nothing absurd and unsuitable in giving the command of a quarter of a battalion to a Major. Even with the weakest establishment, he would have something substantial to command, and might without impropriety be mounted, save when actually under close musketry fire. The advantages of such an organisation are obvious. Much more now than formerly depends on the capacity of the company chief, and it is easier to obtain four than eight thoroughly capable men. Four companies can combine their efforts to the attainment of a common object better than eight. A large company can furnish its own resources, and would render unnecessary the baneful practice of mixing up the men of two companies in the fighting line. For training purposes, a large company is infinitely preferable to a small one, considering how weak our present companies often are at home. It would be possible to employ one serjeant as colour-serjeant, and another as company quarter-master-sergeant, an arrangement which produces a very convenient division of labour. One orderly-serjeant and one orderly-corporal per company would, as now, suffice. Consequently, the number of non-commissioned officers might, without detriment to the Service, be somewhat diminished. This would produce a substantial economy. Further, it would be no slight gain to have to find fewer men for the position of non-commissioned officer. In short, the organisation which we propose commends itself to us alike on economical, tactical, and administrative grounds. —*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE EDITOR OF THE *FREIHEIT.*

IN the last of its "Celebrities at Home" articles, the *World* describes "Johann Most in Great Titchfield-street" :—

Great Titchfield-street is not exactly the quarter where one would expect to find celebrities in a literary or political way. It serves as a kind of Whitechapel-road in miniature to the inhabitants of the mixed district lying to the north of the eastern end of Oxford-street, and is made melodious at all hours by the cries of costermongers and their customers cheapening vegetables, fish, and scraps of meat. Nevertheless it was the upper part of a house near the end of this street that served for some months as publishing and printing office of *Freiheit*, and as residence for its editor, Herr Most. Editor, however, is scarcely a comprehensive enough word to describe his varied functions; for there is nothing connected with the little sheet—from writing the leaders to setting the types, turning off the paper, or receiving the threehalfpence charged for it—that seems above or below his dignity as he sits at the table in the 'first-floor front,' surrounded with all the necessaries of a weekly journal of very limited circulation. He has never shrouded himself in mystery of any sort, but has been ready to talk to inquirers and give all information regarding his doctrines; speaking, if necessary, hesitatingly and imperfectly in English, but always breaking off into fluent and vigorous German when he finds that understood.

London has only been looked on as a temporary resting-place, and, indeed, it is difficult to fix on any city where he could be said to be 'at home;' for since his birth in Augsburg, thirty-four years ago, he has been required so often to 'move on' by the police that he has never had time to become thoroughly domiciled. His acquaintance with the inside of the numerous prisons, which collectively, as in the case of the late M. Blanqui, might almost have a fair claim to the name of 'home,' began at an early age. He was apprenticed to a bookbinder, and, becoming somewhat independent, refused to go any more to confession. One of the priests thought to overcome this boyish obstinacy by a free use of his riding-whip; and on Most's showing an inclination to use force in return, he was marched off to prison. 'Since that day,' he says proudly, 'I have never entered a church.' In 1871 he first came before the public in connection with some Socialist agitation in Vienna, was then arrested, and found guilty of high-treason. The general amnesty, however, released him, and he got to Chemnitz, a large manufacturing town in Saxony, one of the Socialist strongholds, where he now settled. His record for some time is rather monotonous after this: prosecution followed prosecution, till, in 1873, he was expelled the country. He now repaired to Mayence, and founded a newspaper; and in the following January was first elected a member of the Reichstag. This took him to Berlin, where his tongue and pen soon won him a foremost place among the popular leaders in the workmen's suburbs.

One of his speeches, on the Paris Commune, got him again into trouble, and he was arrested and tried for inciting to rebellion. Condemned in the first instance, he appealed to a higher court, pleading his case with marked ability, but succeeded only in adding another month to his sentence. The imprisonment of nearly two years that followed was, in some respects, the turning-point of his life. He has published a graphic, and in parts very amusing, account of it in the *Plotzensee Bastille: Leaves from my Prison Diary;* and as he was allowed a good supply of books, he came out with a fair stock of information of a miscellaneous sort. As he says frankly, he owes his education to his imprisonments. The book that he was fondest of quoting, and that appears to have had most influence on him, was Buckle's *History of Civilisation.* He came out of the 'Bastille' embittered against the Government, and, indeed, against all Governments, and, as we have said, supplied with what he had lacked previously, a considerable amount of education—very superficial, it is true, but effective on the platform—and at once renewed his agitation more fiercely than ever.

The culminating point of his popularity was attained in the early part of 1878. One of the court-preachers, Stocker by name, had been in England for some time, and burned to achieve greatness on the public platform, after the manner of the English political divines. He announced himself as the founder of a new 'Christian Socialist' party, and called great meetings of workmen to hear him. The movement had never even the appearance of success, and the 'new Luther,' as his admirers called him, turned out to be a very poor imitation, and his meetings were simply great Social-Democratic gatherings, where the anti-Christian party had it all their own way. Most, who took the lead and met Stocker at every meeting, was about thirty at this time, and a decidedly striking figure on the platform. His hair was of a peculiar dingy hue, neither fair nor dark, and was thrown right back from his brow, showing fully his strongly-marked features. He was always dressed in the same way, in a short black frock-coat buttoned up to the throat, and fitting close to a figure well proportioned, but considerably under the middle size. There was no man in the party could wield a meeting in one of the vast halls outside the Oranienburg Gate as he did, and his reckless assertions and fierce revolutionary phrases would rouse the three thousand closely-packed hearers till it seemed as if it only needed a word to send them into the streets, and against the bayonets, as in 1848.

All this came to an abrupt end in October, when the 'muzzle-law,' as it was called, was passed, and Most's 'at home' was once more changed, this time to London. It cannot be said that two years of exile have improved Herr Most. Looking at him now in the Club Hall in Soho, or at work in Titchfield-street, it is hard to recognise the 'Reichstags-Abgeordnete' whom people would turn round to look at in the Leipziger-Strasse a few years ago. Taking up the extreme Bakunist or destructive theory, he has alienated the constructive Socialists or followers of Marx. In his paper he has attacked them bitterly; and even Bebel, his former friend and nearest neighbour in the far-away seats under the gallery, in the extreme left of the Chamber in Berlin, has not been spared. The quarrel began almost immediately after the 'boar-hunt,' as Bismarck in his pleasant way called the expulsion of the Socialists, had driven the leaders of the party abroad, some to Zurich and Geneva, and some to London and New York. The Swiss section, through their organ, the *Social-Demokrat*, preached moderation and constitutional agitation; the English and American sections were for no such mild measures, and demanded the full carrying out of the revolutionary programme, best summed up perhaps in Most's own words, 'Through terror to liberty.' It cannot be said, however, that all the London Socialists concurred in this; there has always been a body that refused to follow Most, and a few months ago there was an open rupture, each party claiming to be the only original 'Communistische-Arbeiter-Bildungs-Verein,' and to expel the others. The moderate body now has its club-room in a street off the Tottenham-court-road, and is in direct connection with the Swiss section; while the Soho party, like the Land Leaguers, have their largest audience, and to a considerable extent, even their base of supplies across the Atlantic, Schwal in New York, and Ulrich in Chicago, being their representative men. Not many hours had elapsed after the arrest of Most when the Anglo-American Telegraph Company delivered a telegram from Schwal calling on the faithful in London to 'resist shameful tyranny' and to draw on the International Bank for funds. This united body denounces all parlimentary action, Most himself having refused at last year's elections to allow himself to be put in nomination for the fifth circumscription of Berlin. In his address refusing the invitation he says : 'My conviction is that Germany has passed that point where a politician can talk of reform. That is all over, and the revolution claims her own. Modern society cannot be improved; it must be destroyed. And in its place we will not have something that is neither fish nor flesh. Only Communism can lead humanity from this vale of tears to a better future. . . . My only watchword is : "Down with throne, altar, and purse; long live the social Revolution."' This is the policy that has been advocated with infinite zeal and undeniable power in *Freiheit*; all things—religious, political, and social—have been from week to week railed at indiscriminately. The paper has during the late year been dwindling down from the comparatively respectable size and appearance of its early numbers, till in the incriminated number it appears to have reached the lowest stage consistent with bare existence; and the change in the paper has been only too faithfully reflected in the personal appearance and 'visible means of subsistence' of its editor.

Before the court last week Most appeared to have lost all his old fire, and, indeed, was evidently but the shadow of the man who had so brilliantly defended himself before the Berlin Appellgericht. In the Clearkenwell House of Detention he is now making his acquaintance, for the first time, with the interior of an English prison, and complains very bitterly of the whole proceedings, from his arrest till his arrival there, especially of the night he passed at Bow-street, and the mode in which his defence was conducted, and persists in declaring that the whole thing was illegal, and worthy only of a German town in the 'minor stage of siege.' English prison-reformers will, perhaps, be interested in the opinion of one who has wide experience of gaols, in many towns, from Vienna to Berlin; and his notes on our system, in the form of a second series of his prison-diary, would doubtless present some valuable parallels or contrasts.

THE STATUS OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

WE feel sure that our readers will require no apology at our hands for devoting so much of our journal's space to the discussion and ventilation of the vexed questions affecting the position and prospects of non-commissioned officers. From its first appearance, nearly half a century ago the *United Service Gazette* has been the staunch and consistent supporter of the interests and well-being of this important and deserving class—so justly called by the great Duke of Wellington the "back-bone" of the Army. The phrase has become a hackneyed one, but it contains a truth which no regimental officer will think of questioning. It was a truth recognised in the days of long service, and its importance becomes greater in these days of short service. A book which has lately been published, entitled "Through the Ranks to a Commission," puts the matter in a very clear light. The author, quoting his own personal experience, says : "I found out what a great influence the non-commissioned officers ought to have over the men. I believe I should be correct in saying that the sergeant in charge of a room has more power of bringing his influence to bear on the privates than any other man in the regiment, from the colonel downwards; and I would even go further and say that he has it quite in his power in time to alter the very characters of those under his charge. He is constantly with them, day and night, in and out of the room at all hours, and when there the complete master and final referee on all matters; and it seems to me that it is only by this continued and personal contact with the men that any real good can be done to the bad or doubtful characters. Certainly, when I left the barrack-room and became an officer, I felt a most sad loss of power in the certainty of influencing the men." And he draws from his own experience the conclusion that "the shorter the service of the private men, the longer in reason ought to be the service of the serjeants and senior non-commissioned officers. And again the shorter the service of the former, the harder and more trying is the work of the latter. Therefore, these ought to have greater privileges and be on a different footing from the moment their responsibilities begin."

How to do this—that is, how to improve the position of the non-commissioned officer and to keep him as a continuing power in the regiment, is the problem which Mr. Childers has yet to solve. That he has shown an anxiety to deal with all questions of military organisation in a liberal spirit, may be readily allowed. But it is strange that in dealing with questions affecting individual positions and prospects our military reformers trouble themselves so little about the opinions and feelings of the individuals themselves. In the long and angry controversy about the abolition of purchase, had an attempt been made to learn the views of the regimental officers purchasing, and non-purchasing, many difficulties which have since occurred, and much expenditure which has since become necessary, might have been avoided. In the present instance, when a not less important matter for the well-being of the Army is under consideration, we think that Mr. Childers would not act unwisely by allowing himself to be acquainted with what the non-commissioned officers are saying themselves regarding his scheme for amending their position. With this object in view, we have given publicity to numerous letters which we have received from those whom the proposed changes most affect. We have allowed the writers to express their opinions in their own words, which they have done in no disrespectful spirit, but with the frankness of men, who, grateful for such consideration as has been shown to them, are anxious to lay their case fairly before the War Minister. It will be seen that the bestowal of Warrant rank on sergeant-majors only has caused not a little heart-burning amongst other non-commissioned officers. The quartermaster-sergeants, whose duties are of the highest importance and responsibility, feel that not only have they been ignored, but that by placing an intermediate rank between that which they now hold, and the commissioned rank, their chances of succeeding to the appointment of quartermaster have been lessened. The pay-master-sergeants and orderly-room clerks have also much to say in favour of a better recognition of their labours and position. School master-sergeants and the bandmasters are interested also in gaining Mr. Childers's attention. It is clear that the promotion to Warrant rank of one non-commissioned officer only, although that one is the sergeant-major, does not give satisfaction. Whether it would be well to introduce two or three grades of Warrant rank for non-commissioned officers is a question which may possibly arise. But sufficient grounds, we think, have been shown to justify the non-commissioned officers in hoping that Mr. Childers will give a further consideration to their case.

We trust that he will do so, for the has now an opportunity of making the British Army what it should be—attractive to a body of intelligent, industrious, and well conducted men—who will accept military service as a profession, giving rewards and distinction to honourable ambition; one which they will be proud to belong to, and anxious to remain in.—*United Service Gazette.*

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY AND REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, in his contribution on short service to the *Nineteenth Century*, appears to have but a poor idea of the work done by regimental officers, and apparently desires that they should be turned into drill instructors. As he taken every opportunity of quoting H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief in support of his theories, permit me to assure him that regimental officers do read Blue-books, and to call his attention to the evidence of his Royal Highness, given before the Select Committee on Mutiny and Marine Mutiny Acts, p. 111 :—"Question 1,323 : I think your Royal Highness is of opinion that it would be well for the commissioned officers to come more closely into contact with the non-commissioned officers in their duties, so that they may really act a little more with them, and know the condition of their companies better than they do ?—Answer : I think they do. I assure you that I think the officers of the Army know better than any one else the feelings of the men. There is no army that you can name where the contact of the men and officers is so great as in the English Army; and all the foreign armies are quite astonished at the amount of supervision that our men receive compared to their own. Question 1,324 : In your Royal Highness's opinion does a captain in the British Army come as closely into contact with the recruits as a captain, say, in the German Army ?—Answer : They come in contact with them in a much better way, because I think that the plan of an officer knocking a recruit about, and telling him to hold his butt here or there is anything but a good thing; but in the English Army the officers look after the men's interest and do what is just and right by them, and that is a much better contact than the mere drill. In foreign armies the officers drill their own recruits, and I do not think it is at all advantageous to discipline. Question 1,325 : Does your Royal Highness think it would be objected to by officers if they were called upon to do more of that work by themselves ?—Answer : I think the officers of our Army do a great deal more of the interior economy work than the officers of foreign armies. I am quite aware that the officers of foreign armies have a great deal more drill than we have, but it is mechanical drill, which I think it is hardly the province of an officer to reprimand. Every officer ought to be able to do it, but I do not think that the system which is in vogue in foreign armies of making the officers responsible for the drill of squads is a good thing. I need hardly add the questions emanated from a civilian (Mr. John Holmes). There is a French proverb, "Familiarity breeds contempt." Some regimental officers do say—but then they are so ignorant—that Sir Garnet Wolseley is following in the steps of Lord Sandhurst, and that a seat in the House of Lords is quite too charming.—I am, &c.,

C. C.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST AN IRISH BARONET.

THE Dublin Correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Tuesday (April 5) :—

"A serious and painful case was brought before Mr. Woodlock, police magistrate, this afternoon. Sir Walter Nugent, Deputy Lieutenant, of Donore, Multifarnham, county Westmeath, son of the late Sir Percy Nugent, and formerly captain in the 33rd Regiment, well known in sporting circles, was brought up in custody of a detective officer, and charged with having forged a promissory note for £1,600 on the Royal Bank of Ireland. Mr. John Gibson, Q.C., and Mr. J. A. Curran prosecuted on the part of the bank; Dr. Boyd, Q.C., defended. Mr. Gibson stated that two warrants had been issued, one against Sir Walter Nugent and the other against Lady Nugent, his wife. The one against Lady Nugent had not been executed, as she was not in the country. It would, therefore, be necessary to apply for a remand in order to procure her attendance. In the year 1876 Sir W. Nugent opened an account with the bank, and since then had been a customer of the bank. His account was a small one and he was not at liberty to overdraw it, except on one occasion, in February last, when he was allowed to do so to the extent of £50. On the 10th of March last his account stood overdrawn £11. On the 3rd of March a letter purporting to be written by Sir Walter Nugent was received by Mr. Nevin, the secretary of the bank, dated from Donore, Multifarnham. It was in a lady's handwriting, and there was no doubt it was written by Lady Nugent. It stated that for some time back Sir Walter had been anxious to have a bill for £1,600 discounted and the proceeds lodged to his account in the bank. He would get Mr. Robert Caddell, of Harbutstown, county Meath, to sign a promissory note for the amount at six months. If another signature were necessary he would get that of his agent, Mr. Philip O'Reilly. He also stated that Mr. Caddell was trustee for his wife, to whom money was coming. The signature to that letter corresponded with the signature on the bill. On the 6th of March, not having received a reply, he asked for a reply by return, and added that he was compelled to employ a secretary, as he was suffering from rheumatism in the right hand. The bank agreed to accede to the request, and on the 8th of March a letter, signed as before, was received acknowledging the receipt of the letter acceding to the request. Another letter was received returning the bill with what purported to be Mr. Caddell's signature, and asking that the amount should be lodged to his account after deducting interest. That letter was written on the 9th of March and was received with the bill on the 10th. On that very day Sir Walter drew £1,000 by a cheque out of the proceeds of the bill for £1,600. Before the end of the month over £1,500 had been drawn. On the 27th of March another letter was received from Sir Walter stating that he had been rather unexpectedly called on to pay some money, and was anxious to have another bill for £1,500 discounted which he would meet with some money that was coming to his wife; Mr. Caddell would again kindly sign it for six months. On the 29th another letter in reply to one from the bank was received. This stated that Mr. Caddell was going on a visit to Donore for a week or two, and that if the bill was sent there it would reach Mr. Caddell at once, and he could sign it. This letter was merely a trap so that the letter could be procured before it reached Mr. Caddell, who was not on a visit, and did not intend going on a visit to Donore, Sir Walter's residence. Mr. Caddell was a gentleman of property and position, and had denied the signature. Mr. Nevin at once went to Donore, where he saw both Sir Walter and Lady Nurgent. Sir Walter Nugent's defence was that it was Lady Nugent who committed the forgery, and that he was not responsible. Mr. Robert Caddell, also a Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Westmeath, deposed that the signatures were not his, and that he never authorized any one to write them. The bill was never sent to him for signature. In reply to Dr. Boyd he said he was not trustee to Lady Nugent's settlement. Mr. Nevin was also examined as to the facts stated by counsel. Sir Walter Nugent told him in the interview at Donore that he knew nothing about the bill, that the letters did not come from him, and that he did not understand the thing at all. The prisoner made no answer when asked by the witness whether he knew that the letters were in Lady Nugent's handwriting. He said he expected £1,500 from an aunt in France. Cross-examined he said that at first Lady Nugent said it would be impossible for witness to see Sir Walter, and it would be of no use, as he knew nothing about it. After a few moments she took witness's card to her husband. He showed the forged bill to Sir Walter, who said it was not his signature, but showed no surprise.

On the application of Mr. Gibson the prisoner was remanded, the magistrate refusing to accept bail. On the following day, however, bail was accepted in two sureties of £1,000 each.

ITALIAN LIFE IN NEW YORK.

THE fact that Italian immigration is constantly on the increase in New York makes it expedient to consider both the condition and status of these future citizens of the republic. The higher walks of American life, in art, science, commerce, literature, and society, have, as is well known, long included many talented and charming Italians; but an article under the above title must necessarily deal with the subject in its lower and more recent aspect. During the year 1879 seven thousand two hundred Italian immigrants were landed at this port, one-third of which number remained in the city, and there are now over twenty thousand Italians scattered among the population of New York. The more recently arrived herd together in colonies, such as those in Baxter and Mott Streets, in Eleventh Street, in Yorkville, and in Hoboken. Many of the most important industries of the city are in the hands of Italians as employers and employed, such as the manufacture of macaroni, of objects of art, confectionery, artificial flowers; and Italian workmen may be found everywhere mingled with those of other nationalities. It is no uncommon thing to see at noon some swarthy Italian, engaged on a building in process of erection, resting and dining from his tin kettle, while his brown-skinned wife sits by his side, brave in her gold ear-rings and beads, with a red flower in her hair, all of which at home were kept for feast days. But here in America increased wages make every day a feast day in the matter of food and raiment; and why, indeed, should not the architectural principle of beauty supplementing necessity be applied even to the daily round of hod-carrying? Teresa from the Ligurian mountains is certainly a more picturesque object than Bridget from Cork, and quite as worthy of incorporation in our new civilization. She is a better wife and mother, and under equal circumstances far outstrips the latter in that improvement of her condition evoked by the activity of the New World. Her children attend the public schools, and develop very early an amount of energy and initiative which, added to the quick intuition of Italian blood, makes them valuable factors in the population. That the Italians are an idle and thriftless people is a superstition which time will remove from the American mind. A little kindly guidance and teaching can mould them into almost any form. But capital is the first necessity of the individual. Is it to be wondered at, therefore, that the poor untried souls that wander from their village or mountain homes, with no advice but that of the parish priest, no knowledge of the country to which they are going but the vague though dazzling remembrance that somebody's uncle or brother once went to Buenos Ayres and returned with a fortune, no pecuniary resource but that which results from the sale of their little farms or the wife's heritage of gold beads, and no intellectual capital but the primitive methods of farming handed down by their ancestors, should drift into listless and hopeless poverty? Their emigration is frequently in the hands of shrewd compatriots, who manage to land them on our shores in a robbed and plundered condition.

On the other hand, the thrifty *bourgeois* who brings with him the knowledge of a trade, and some little capital to aid him in getting a footing, very soon begins to prosper, and lay by money with which to return and dazzle the eyes of his poorer neighbours, demoralizing his native town by filling its inhabitants with yearnings toward the El Dorado of "Nuova York." Such a man, confectioner, hair-dresser, or grocer, purchases a villa, sets up his carriage, and to all appearance purposes spending his life in elegant leisure; but the greed of money-getting which he has brought back from the New World surges restlessly within him, and he breaks up his establishment, and return to New York to live behind his shop in some damp, unwholesome den, that he may add a few more dollars to his store, and too often his avarice is rewarded by the contraction of a disease which presently gives his hard-earned American dollars into the hands of his relatives in Italy. There is an element of chance in the success of Italians which makes emigration with them a matter of more risk than with other nationalities of more prudence and foresight. The idyllic life of an Italian hill-side or of a dreaming mediæval town is but poor preparation for the hand-to-hand struggle for bread of an overcrowded city. Hence the papers of the peninsula teem with protests and warnings from the pens of intelligent Italians in America against the thoughtless abandonment of home and country on the uncertain prospect of success across the ocean.

The fruit trade is in the hands of Italians in all its branches, from the Broadway shop with its inclined plane of glowing colour, to the stand at a street corner. Among the last the well-to-do fruit-merchant has a substantial wooden booth, which he locks up in dull times, removing his stock. In winter he also roasts chestnuts and pea-nuts, and in summer dispenses slices of water-melon an *aqua cedrata* to the *gamins* of the New York thoroughfares just as he once did to the small lazzaroni of Naples or the fisher-boys of Venice. With the poorer members of the guild the little table which holds the stock in trade is the family hearth-stone, about which the children play all day, the women gossip over their lace pillows, and the men lounge in the lazy, happy ways of the peninsula. At night the flaring lamps make the dusky faces and the masses of fruit glow in a way that adds much to the picturesqueness of our streets. These fruit merchants are from all parts of Italy, and always converse cheerfully with any one who can speak their language, with the exception of an occasional sulky youth who declines to tell where he came from, thereby inviting the suspicion that he has fled to escape the conscription. That they suffer much during our long cold winters is not to be douted, but the patience of their characters and the deprivations to which they have always been accustomed make them philosophic and stolid. As soon as they begin to prosper, the fatalism of poverty gives place to the elastic independence of success and their faces soon lose their characteristic mournfulness. I have seen young Italian peasants walking about the city, evidently just landed, and clad in their Sunday best —Giovanni in his broad hat, dark blue jacket, and legings, and Lisa with her massive braids and gay shawl, open-eyed and wide-mouthed in the face of the wonderful civilization they are to belong to in the future. The elevated railroad especially seems to offer them much food for speculation—a kind of type of the headlong recklessness of Nuova York, so unlike the sleepy old ways of the market-town which has hitherto bounded their vision.

There are two Italian newspapers in New York—*L' Eco d' Italia* and *Il Repubblicano.* There are also three societies for mutual assistance—the "Fratellanza Italiana," the "Ticinese," and the "Bersaglieri." When a member of the Fratellanza dies, his wife receives a hundred dollars; when a wife dies, the husband receives fifty dollars; and a physician is provided for sick members of the society. It gives a ball every winter and a picnic in summer, which are made the occasion of patriotic demonstrations that serve to keep alive the love of Italy in the hearts of her expatriated children. Many of the heroes of '48 are to be found leading quiet, humble lives in New York. Many a one who was with Garibaldi and the Thousand in Sicily, or entered freed Venice with Victor Emanual, now earns bread for wife and child in modest by-ways of life here in the great city. Now and then one of the king's soldiers, after serving all through the wars, drops down in his shop or work-room, and is buried by his former comrades, awaiting their turn to rejoin King Galantuomo.—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE CAVE-TEMPLES OF INDIA.

ALL who have been in India or have studied attentively the characteristics of this interesting country are aware of the magnitude and variety of its architectural remains, spread over almost every part of it, from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas. So vast, indeed, are they that very few persons have had an opportunity of mastering their whole extent, while it requires far more study than can be generally bestowed on such a subject to enable anyone to grasp their full meaning and to understand the lessons they are calculated to convey. Among all these remains, however, the Buddhist cave-temples form a distinct group, easily segregated from the rest, and so simple and consecutive is their history that anyone with a very little attention can master all their details; they are of all Indian monuments the most interesting to the scholars of Europe. To the student of architecture, this group of Buddhist caves is, from an artistic point of view, quite as interesting as it is from its historical side, to the student of comparative mythology. There are few things in its history more completely ascertained than the commencement of the use of stone in the reign of Asoka; not only have no stone buildings of an architectural character been found in India the date of which can be proved to be earlier than that of this monarch, but, as the caves abundantly demonstrate, all the older examples are, in all their details, so clearly copies of original types in wood that it is altogether improbable that they could have been executed by a people who had any previous knowledge of the principles of stone architecture. The caves in Behar (which are certainly of Asoka's time), as well as the slightly later ones at Bhâjâ, Bêdsâ, Pitalkora, exhibit the same characteristics, and all the caves down to the 7th century show, in a manner not to be mistaken, the gradual transformation from wooden forms into those of stone. It may be disputed whether it was from coming into contact with the *Yavanas* (*i. e.*, the Greeks of Bactriana) that the Indians were first induced to adopt the more permanent material for their buildings, or whether their doing so was an indigenous impulse; but the most logical conclusion seems to be that it was suggested to them by seeing the structures of a people who had long employed stone instead of wood for their more important edifices. Be this as it may, what we find, in the earliest caves in India, is an architecture, partly in wood and partly in stone, but in which all that was of stone is copied literally from carpentry forms. We are able to trace onwards modifications through nine centuries till the process was nearly complete, and forms originally distinctly wooden, had become appropriated to stone architecture. All this, however, seems to have been effected without any direct foreign influence; for there is nothing classical (meaning thereby Greek or Roman) in the sculptures or other details of these caves. In the oldest cave at Bhâjâ architectural details, seemingly borrowed from abroad, may have come in from Assyria, but more probably from Persia, as her architecture underwent the same process of transformation from wood to stone only two centuries earlier. In any case, the influence of Persia must have been very slight, and there seems no reason for doubting that the Cave Architecture of India is a purely native invention exhibiting but few indications of foreign origin. That figure-sculpture long preceded painting for the adornment of these caves is a peculiarity we should not *à priori* have anticipated; yet this fact is completely established. The oldest Western cave in the series is the Vihara at Bhâjâ, where everything is in relief, and with, perhaps, more appreciable traces of foreign influence than elsewhere. On the other hand, all the later caves at Ajanta, belonging to the sixth and seventh centuries, are covered with paintings of a high order of art and of great historical interest. The colours are as fresh as the day they were painted, or were so when first discovered; but sculpture, where occurring at all in these late caves, occupies a subordinate position—indeed, is practically relegated to architectural purposes. No figure of Buddha appears anywhere as an object of worship before the end of the first century, A.D., if so soon. The liturgical forms, in all the older caves, express a simple, but exclusive type of relic-worship, and this only. The earliest Budhist caves were, it would seem, simple cells cut in the rock, generally with little ornament, the dwellings, probably, of a single anchorite; these were at a later time aggregated together so as to form a monastery, with eighteen to twenty cells arranged around a hall 60 feet to 70 feet square, the roof of which was supported by twelve to twenty-eight or more pillars, in most cases elaborately carved and painted. These caves are usually found group together (five to ten and even fifty to sixty) in immediate juxtaposition, and were, therefore, capable of accommodating, as one establishment, a large number of monks. To each of the groups was attached one or more *chaityas*, which may be correctly described as "Church-Caves," in that, not only in form, but in use, they are precisely analogous to the choirs of early Christian churches. Thus, they were always entered under a loft, corresponding with our rood-screen, and were divided into three aisles by ranges of pillars, while at the end opposite the entrance door, there was internally a semi-circular termination (or apse), in which always stood the *dagoba*—practically, a stone altar—presumed to contain a relic of either Buddha himself, or of some leading saint in the Buddhist hierarchy. The finest of all these *Chaitya* caves is that of Karle, near Poona, in which there is still much of the original wood-carving; not the least curious portion being the *chatra*, or umbrella, in teak-wood, which still crowns the *dagoba*. As this cave and many similar ones were certainly excavated before the birth of Christ, their characteristic peculiarities are calculated to throw much light on many question of high interest to the student of early Christian antiquities. It is worthy of remark that not till the fifth or sixth centuries, when Buddhism was verging to decay, did it occur to the Brahmans that the possession of rock-cut temples, dedicated to their gods, might prove of the greatest value in influencing the multitude and in attracting votaries to their faith. A careful examination of the caves now shows, in their gradually increasing magnificence and the corresponding extension of the Brahmanical doctrines, how rapidly one religion was gaining on the other, and how assured was its ultimate victory. At first the Brahmanical caves were nearly literal copies of the Buddhist *viharas*, and scarcely distinguishable at first sight, the only difference being that the cells of the monks were afterwards replaced by niches, containing either an image of one of the gods, or a *rilievo* representation of some one of the various myths attached to their worship. When, however, they felt sure of their triumph, they threw aside, as may be seen in their latest caves, all reminiscence of what belonged to their former, but now defeated rivals, and, in the Kailasa Temple at Elura, produced a monolith which is not only the most remarkable of its class in India, but the culminating effort of the Brahmanical architecture of that age.—*Times.*

CURATES' INCOMES.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper was issued recently, the contents of which are equally interesting to clergymen, political economists, philanthropists, and young ladies. It is a paper giving the number of curates in every diocese in England, and the incomes they severally enjoy. That is to say, we have in parallel columns the several amounts paid to curates in general from £10 a year up to £400, and the number in each diocese who receive either these or any intermediate sums.

Curates are divided into curates-in-charge and assistant-curates; but the difference between the stipends they receive scarcely seems to correspond to the difference in responsibility. It is to be presumed, however, that the curate-in-charge has usually a house found for him in addition to his stipend, though as this is not stated in the return we cannot be sure that it is meant. Curates-in-charge, however, bear only a very small proportion to the whole number of curates. Of the total here given, amounting to 5,275, only 387, or a little under one-sixteenth, are doing the duties of resident incumbents. It is curious, moreover, that a very small percentage of non-resident incumbents seem to employ curates of this description. In the diocese of Worcester we find 116 non-resident incumbents and only twelve curates-in-charge. In the diocese of Rochester there are eight curates-in-charge to sixty non-resident incumbents; in Chichester five to fifty-three; in Carlisle two to twenty-two; in Gloucester nine to fifty-nine; in Durham five to thirty-five; and the remainder in proportion. Of course, without knowing the circumstances in each case it is impossible to say whether these figures imply any neglect of duty on the part of incumbents or not. The Bishop, we suppose, would interfere if he knew that the spiritual provision for any given parish was either inadequate in itself or less than the incumbent could afford. And in some remote parts of England it may still be possible for one clergyman with a house to attend to the wants of more than one parish where the population is small and the churches lie near together. In former days nothing was commoner than to find two if not more parishes under the care of one curate, and it did not necessarily follow that the interests of his people were neglected. In these days, however, when very much more is expected of the parochial clergy than was required of them thirty years ago, it is not so easy for curates to be pluralists as it was in those times. What with the multiplication of services, the supervision of schools, the penny-reading, and what not, the parson's time is now fully occupied with his professional duties, even where they do not extend beyond the limits of one moderate-sized parish. The proportion of curates to incumbents shown in this return is fair enough; but the proportion of curates-in-charge to non-resident incumbents seems at first sight very small indeed.

One satisfactory feature, however, it certainly presents. It is clear that curates' incomes have risen considerably within a quarter of a century. More curates receive £150 a year than any other given sum. Of the 387 curates-in-charge, 83 are in the receipt of this stipend. Of the 4,888 assistant-curates, 1,100 are in the receipt of it. Of the latter, more than 1,000 receive £120 a year; 439 receive £100; and below this point the figures experience a sensible decline. Of the entire number, including both curates-in-charge and assistants, only about 380 receive stipends ranging from £90 a year downwards. The old salary which was once so common—namely, £80 a year—is now paid to little more than one hundred. On the other hand, there are more who receive sums in excess of £150 a year than there are who receive sums falling short of it. Nearly five hundred curates get from £160 to £400 a year, the last amount being paid to three only: one in the diocese of York, one in the diocese of Worcestor, and another in the diocese of Ripon. These figures prove conclusively that the pecuniary position of curates in the Church of England has improved very much of late years, and that in many parishes the curate, if unmarried, will often be a richer man than his rector. Clergymen must now be paying to their curates the very outside of what they can afford to give; and with rents and tithes in arrear it is difficult to understand how they can pay what they do. There is, indeed, some analogy between the relations of the incumbent to the curate and of the farmer to the agricultural labourer. With agricultural returns at a lower level than they have known for very many years, he is obliged to pay higher wages than his father did. And the incumbent of a parish who now pays his curate £150 a year probably gets much less from the living than his predecessor, who only paid £80. The curate's salary is a fixed charge upon the benefice, which must be paid whether times are bad or good; and the agitators against tithes do not always remember this fact quite as clearly as they ought to do. At all events, the more we look at this return, and reflect at the same time upon the conditions of English landed property, from which the incomes of the clergy are derived, the more shall we see the policy of attracting men with private means into the Church.

The life of a curate in the country, if he only exercises the same amount of prudence as we expect of other professional men, ought to be pleasant enough. He is welcome in society, and, if so inclined, may go to as many garden-parties and lawn-tennis parties as he chooses. His clerical duties lie for the most part among the peasantry, who, whatever other backslidings may be attributed to them, are almost always respectful to a clergyman; and his walks are through fields and woods. His life in a large town is, it must be owned, less agreeable; but then it is also more exciting. The incessant struggle with the mass of ignorance and vice and incensibility by which he is surrounded has a fascination of its own for men of ardent, energetic temperaments. The congregation to which he preaches is formed of a more highly cultivated class than he addresses in a village church, and if he attains any success in the pulpit he is proportionately more proud of it. There is the dark side of the picture, of course. There is the curate whom circumstances rather than choice have thrown into the Church—who has neither taste nor talent for the work, and who is just the man to marry out of sheer weariness, with only his curacy to live upon. For such a man as this a very bad time may be in store: his first step was a mistake, and he will feel the effects of it through life. But such misfortunes are not peculiar to curates; and, with the improved incomes which it is evident that they now enjoy, they cannot, as a class, deserve the commiseration which it was once the fashion to bestow on them.—*St. James's Gazette.*

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

ON the evening of Christmas Day, 1870, an eventful dinner-party was given at a restaurant within the walls of the usually gay, but at that time abnormally dolorous, capital of France. The beleaguering German hosts had then surrounded Paris for more than three months with a circle of iron, and Christmas broke upon its sad squares, streets, and public gardens in unusual guise. By night, Cimmerian darkness prevailed; by day, the butchers' shops exhibited rats hanging by the tail, cutlets of dog, saddles of ass, and joints of horse, as the only wares which they had to offer to their hungry customers. The cold was intense, and the green wood, supplied by trees freshly cut down in the Bois de Bologne and the Champs Elysées, afforded more smoke than heat. At this trying moment, while the exulting besiegers were revelling in abundance, and the minor Kings and Princes beyond the Rhine were presenting his Majesty of Prussia, as a Christmas-box, with the title of Emperor of Germany, it occurred to the Special Correspondent of an English journal to invite a few friends, English and French, to a Christmas dinner. The repast was unique of its kind. "Potage de cheval" was followed by ass-cutlets served with carrots, and by mule's liver "saute aux champignons." As the "piece de resistance," a horse contributed a by no means unpalatable roast saddle, which was succeeded by a cat girdled round with a network of mice linked together like a string of sausages, and by a gigot of roast dog. It was, in truth, a melancholy meal, for the English guests were of one mind in believing that the capitulation of Paris could not much longer be delayed—it took place, in fact, upon the 28th of the following month—and the French guests, of whom the most conspicuous were M. Louis Blanc and his brother, M. Charles Blanc—still continued to hope against hope. At last, borne down by the incontrovertible arguments of his sympathising English friends, M. Louis Blanc exclaimed, "If Paris is to fall, she will be the victim of the Imperial régime which has cursed her for eighteen years, and over it, for epitaph, I shall inscribe the single word 'Absinthe !'"

Years hence—we trust during the lifetime of few of those now living—the British Turf will probably share the fate of the Second French Empire, and when that dismal day arrives some unmasking chronicler will perhaps inscribe over its grave for epitaph, the suggestive words, "Gate-money meetings." A disastrous revolution has, indeed, long been coming over the forms and conditions under which horseracing and other public pastimes are being conducted in this country, and the tendency of the day is in favour of encouraging only those kinds of sport which bring grist to the mills of their promoters, and impart a fillip to betting. Twelve years ago Admiral Rous flew into a violent passion with Sir Joseph Hawley because, in one of his public letters, the "lucky baronet" observed that racing was every day degenerating more and more into a trade. "And a very brisk and roaring trade, too," retorted the impetuous Admiral, "when one of my friends could win eighty thousand pounds upon the Derby of 1859, and another more than one hundred thousand pounds upon the Derby of 1867." Having fired this brace of shots into Sir Joseph and Mr. Chaplin—the two reforming members of the Jockey Club—the angry Dictator of the Turf drew off, and no man durst again say, unless under his breath, that racing was yearly becoming a trade or professional business. Now, however, were he to revisit the glimpses of the moon, it would be difficult even for the gallant Admiral to deny this soft impeachment. It is incontestable that the fashion of the day is more and more in favour of those gate-money meetings which, indeed, obtained little recognition from Admiral Rous while he was still with us, but out of which, if things continue as at present—and we see no reason to doubt it—the meetings of the future will be mainly compacted. Upon the thorough-bred race horse—once called "the noble animal"—it will we think be denied by few that gate-money meetings, with their incessant two-year-old spins, selling stakes, and scampering handicaps, are working a change which it is impossible to call beneficial. But having often taken up the cudgels for the quadruped the breed of which the Turf theoretically exists to improve, we propose now to leave him as a "corpus vile" in the hands of the Jockey Club, which looks passively on while Sandown, Kempton, and Alexandra Parks are in course of imitation throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is in the interest of sport—fair and legitimate sport, an appetite for which was once believed to be the special characteristic of Englishmen of every degree—that we would fain put in a plea. For it is not alone with a view to establishing races between horses that the latest improvement in gate-money meetings seems to be devised. We read in a north country contemporary of an addition to the programme of the "High Gosforth Park Limited Liability Racing Company," which addition has already provoked not a few murmurs from a few old-fashioned sportsmen in the North of England and which, to our thinking, is a very lamentable and reprehensible indication that sport, as it is now regarded, differs widely from what past generations understood by the word. To make a long story short, it is said by our contemporary to be the intention of the promoters of the Gosforth Park Company to follow what we cannot but consider the questionable example set elsewhere, and within the limits of "an enclosed tract of country, surrounded with about three miles of wire-netting six feet high," to institute races between greyhounds and imprisoned hares. If objection be taken to tse employment of the word "imprisoned" in connection with hares, to which one or two loopholes of egress from the enclosed space are open, we still feel constrained to ask whether this kind of "sport" be worthy of Englishmen, or whether, in fact, it is not very inhumane, to say the least of it. For be it understood that the hares which will be turned out for pursuit by greyhounds at Gosforth Park are not, as it were, permanent residents of the "enclosed tract of ground" above spoken of. The luckless quarries are for the most part to be driven into the enclosed space during the night preceding one of the "Gosforth Park Coursing Meetings," and at the south-east corner of the ground there are "four large pens, or prisons," in which they will pass what would probably be their last night.

When the day of the so-called "coursing meeting" arrives, it is, we are told by our Newcastle contemporary, the intention of its managers to let the trapped hares out, one by one, from the pens, and to slip a brace of greyhounds in pursuit of each. We have no doubt that the race between the dogs and the hares will provoke, as at Plumpton, an abundance of excitement among the spectators, and that countless bets will be staked upon one greyhound against the other in this trial of speed. Man, we need not to be reminded, is sufficiently cruel everywhere and in all ages, and, just as Mrs. Somerville, not long before her death at Naples, indignantly wrote that she blushed for her country when she read the accounts of pigeon-shooting matches in England, so there have long been Englishmen who were ashamed to hear of the popularity of rabbit-coursing—that still more degraded form of cruelty which has so many admirers in the North of England. What, however, shall we say when inhumanity is made attractive as a marketable commodity—when, in fact, under the misused name of sport, it is held out as an inducement and a lure to thousands of thoughtless spectators to flock though the turnstiles of a gate-money meeting? The field enclosed at Gosforth Park is said to be seven hundred acres in extent, and, into the bargain, let it not be forgotten that the hares, if they know in what direction to run, and have strength and speed enough to reach it, have a hole or vent open at the top of the ground through which it is possible they may escape. And this is the complexion to which gate-money meetings have already come! We live in hopeful and improving times, nor is there any reason for us to despair before long of seeing pigeon-shooting matches enacted in some large enclosed building in London, and a revival of the Westminster cockpit, much belauded by Pierce Egan, in which the celebrated dog Billy used, in the presence of two thousand enraptured spectators, among whom Royalty and the nobility were not unrepresented, to kill one hundred rats in twelve minutes. There are, indeed, fair hopes for a resuscitation of pugilism, and who knows but that some gate-money meetings may endeavour ere long to re-establish the good old English custom of cock-fighting? If, indeed, public opinion can be induced to tolerate the hunting of trapped hares by greyhounds within a confined space of seven hundred acres, there is no knowing to what further deaths Englishmen may not be trained to stoop, until in the end Mr. Colam and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals may deem that the time for their intervention has at length arrived.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE MUTINY IN WESTERN INDIA.

MISS GERTRUDE JACOB requests us (*Athenæum*) to publish the following letter, written by Sir G. Le Grand Jacob a fortnight before his death :—

"12, Queensborough Terrace, Jan. 11, 1881.

"To Col. Malleson, C.S.I.

"My dear Sir,—Should you be preparing for a second edition of your 'History of the Indian Mutiny,' I would suggest either a fuller account of the disturbances in Western India, or an intimation that you had only been able to deal partially with them, from the veil thrown over them by Government, the absence of published despatches, and imperfect private accounts. It is not right that the public should suppose the difficulties and dangers of the crisis are fully shown in your history. The mutinies in Sind, Guzerat, and other parts, the existance even of several field forces, are entirely unnoticed. In one action alone the Satpoora Field Force, under Col. Evans, lost seven officers, European and native, and a hundred men killed and wounded, with many more than that number of dead bodies of the enemy left on the ground, some in the clothing of Bengal sepoys.

"Had you given me an opportunity of correcting mistakes regarding affairs of which my position rendered me the highest living authority, you would probably have abstained from some of the conclusions and opinions that you have founded on incorrect data.

"No one could gather from your history that there had been any disturbance in the principality of Kolapoor apart from the mutiny of the regiment stationed there, scarcely that this state belonged to the Southern Mahratta country much less that it was more powerful and of greater importance than all the others together. No one would suppose that there had been an insurrection within it after the 27th N. I. were disarmed; that the insurgents in league with the Durbar soldiery had gained possession of the capital, and that this had been retaken by assault; that Chimma Sahib, the popular raja, had instigated the revolt of our sepoys and was the conspirator of the highest rank in Western India; that when proof accumulated in the course of numerous trials of mutineers and insurgents he was seized, sent down to the coast under strong escort, a troop of the 6th Dragoons forming part, and thence taken away by a war steamer despatched for the purpose, and that he remained a State prisoner till his death in Sind a few years after.

"These striking and tragic events—for blood was profusely shed—seem referred to in a single line (p.236); but no disturbances having been recorded, and the term 'mutiny' being inappropriate and misleading, your readers must suppose 'December' a misprint for August, and that you only allude to the mutiny of the 27th N. I.

"Whilst a single line, and that inaccurate, sums up the most important revolt in the South Mahratta country, a large space is devoted to some of the minor transactions therein, and a dozen pages are allotted to the mutiny in the Bombay garrison; but how this originated, how far extended, and what the connexion of the military with the civil element of sedition, remain unexplained—tney appear, indeed, never to have been ascertained. Six mutineers only were convicted, two of them executed, and twice that number were believed to be implicated, but without sufficient proof for trial.

"The Sawunt Waree State, with the contiguous Portuguese territory, forms the western boundary of the South Mahratta country. This whole frontier line was harrassed by the old Waree insurgents, who had been sheltered in Goa territory since the rebellion of 1844-45, and who again broke forth in 1857, with such following as they could gather from runaway mutineers and discontented subjects of any State. I had been six years in control of Sawunt Waree, sent there during that insurrection; and though previously it had ever been a hotbed of sedition and strife, I may mention to its credit that not one Waree subject joined his old chiefs on this occasion, although they hoisted the Peshwa's banner, proclaiming Nana Sahib, and marched into the country from the Goa jungles, several times seeking to raise recruits. Consolidation of my control over the South Mahratta country, therefore, promised advantages too obvious to escape Lord Elphinstone's sagacity, although, out of delicacy to Mr. Seton Karr, I did not suggest it. A Political Commissioner specially appointed to deal with mutiny and sedition therein could not have been placed under any local authority, however able; and besides the motives you assign for the transfer, the influence gained during long years of previous rule in that quarter might have mentioned.

"Mr. Manson had been much longer in the South Maharatta country than Mr. Karr. He had for some time ceased to have anything to do with the Inam Commission, and he was a man of high intelligence, with most engaging and conciliatory manners. The chief of Jamkhundee, whose fate the Nurgoondkur wished to avoid, was made a prisoner during Mr. Karr's agency, and the recalling of his guns was probably owing to the news reaching him of Bheem Rao's having taken the field against us in the neighbourhood. The whole of the South Mahratta country was permeated by Nana Sahib's emissaries, secretly supported by the Brahminical class, and opportunity alone was wanting for open hostility of most if not all the States.—Believe me yours faithfully,

"G. L. JACOB."

A SYMMETRICAL SWINDLE.

DICKENS began his literary life as a writer for the newspapers, and it is often remarked that in his greatest works he never lost the eye and the touch of a reporter. It is not perhaps so often observed that the reporters of to-day have much of the graphic and humorous power of Dickens. They are a very inquisitive, often annoying, and sometimes impertinent, guild, but there are exceedingly clever men among them, and the newspaper reader loses a great deal who does not look at the various reports of the current life of the city, at least enough to see that there is nothing which is remarkable. Within a few months there have been sketches in the papers by unknown reporters full of cleverness and humour and there are a great many reporters employed upon the daily press who could do very much better "work" than the *Mudfog Papers.* Whether they could no more and of another kind will perhaps be known some day.

Meanwhile they have no glory, and but small wages. But their power is very great. Since the era of interviewing began, there is no public man who is not at their mercy. The mere accurate description of the details and circumstances of a call upon anybody would be often very amusing, but the slightest touch of humourous exaggeration or caricature will make it ridiculous. The benefits of such a power are none the less obvious. The impostors of every kind and degree who infests all large communities, trading upon charitable and religious sentiment, and living by the sensibility and credulity of others, are fortunately also at the mercy of the reporter. Thackeray says that Fielding's satiric humour was like the lantern in the hand of the policeman, who flashes its detective light upon rascality of every grade. This service the reporter can render and does render to society. The unknown, unpretending man who rings at an impostor's door, and quietly announces that he is a reporter who wishes to ask a few questions, is Fielding suddenly flashing his lantern. The next morning the whole city, the whole country, sees Mawworm at full length, and the further prosperity of his plot is foiled. This has occurred several times in New York, and it is one of the unnoted but immensely valuable services of the press.

It is a capital exposure in a late newspaper of a frequent form of charity humbug in New York that furnishes the text for this discourse, and it is curiously illustrative of the way in which knavery avails itself of every progressive step of civilisation. A clever sharper observes that the season is severe, and that there is much comment upon the suffering of the poor. He also observes—for he is not merely a sharper, but clever—that the reports of charitable societies and committees and experts testify to the growth of pauperism as largely due to careless and indiscriminate giving without previous inquiry. He knows that nothing is more distasteful to most persons than personal inquiry and trouble about the poor. There is a very general conviction that there are hundreds of people starving, and those who are of this opinion are able and ready to give relief if only they are not obliged to take trouble. Here are all the conditions for a prosperous confidence game of charity, and the sharper begins.

The Rev. Dr. Slyman—for a clerical title is found most useful—issues a circular full of the most modern theories of philanthropy, deploring the pauperisation produced by ignorant almsgiving, mentioning a few statistics, quoting a little Scripture, and depicting the suffering and poverty which accuse the wealth and humanity of the great city. He selects the names of a few conspicuous citizens, whom he marshals as directors, telling each one that the others have consented to serve, that there is no kind of pecuniary responsibility, that it is merely a work of charity, of which the agents will assume the drudgery, and that all that is asked is the weight of their names as honorary officers. The number of excellent persons in the city who are willing to do this is prodigious, and it is amazing. It is also perfectly well known to Dr. Slyman, who trades upon that willingness as upon other weaknesses and virtues. The organisation is soon completed. Dr. Slyman constitutes himself secretary, the active executive officer, at a liberal salary. Mr. Slyman, junior, his son, and perhaps the excellent Mrs. Slyman, his wife, are made collectors, also with a liberal compensation of percentage upon collections. An office is hired, books are procured, and the "Hand-to-Hand," or the "Hand-to-Mouth," or the "House-to-House," charity is ready for business.

The Rev. Dr. Slyman has made it his task to know the names of rich citizens, and to know also those who are charitably disposed. Mrs. Slyman waits upon one of them with her circular. Everything seems to be fair. The names of the honorary president and of the directors are known to the rich citizen. He knows that the season is very sharp, and the suffering of the poor severe. He inquires a little, and ascertains that the most scrupulous care is taken to relieve only those who are found to be truly deserving. For every dollar of relief which is given a receipt is signed by the worthy beneficiary. The books and receipts are at the office open to inspection. Indeed, as the rich citizen must plainly see, the "Hand-to-Mouth" is a society organised upon the most approved principles of modern philanthropy, to serve as an intermediary between those whom Heaven has blessed with abundance and their fellow-beings whom misfortune and the hand of God have reduced to penury. The rich citizen seems to see it. He is willing to give, and he is only too happy to give through an agent who takes all the trouble of verifying the actual necessity. He gives twenty, fifty—some, indeed, have given Dr. Slyman as much as one hundred—dollars. The collection proceeds assiduously. A few widows and old persons are found to sign receipts. But the money collected is expended chiefly for the salary of the secretary, after deducting the commission of the collectors. The rich citizen is gratified to know that he has taken care so to give as to relieve only the worthy poor, and Dr. Slyman is gratified to know that the worthy family of Slyman is supported in great comfort.

This is a very neat and symmetrical swindle, which is practised in the city of New York with a great deal of success, and one of the swindlers was lately exposed in the most delightful manner by a felicitous reporter. He was so forbearing as to conceal names, but the particular confidence game was known to the initiated, and the description was as laughable as a sketch by Boz. The rich citizen and the charitably disposed must not suppose, however, that there is no suffering to be relieved because Dr. Slyman trades upon their kind feelings. He could not trade in that way if it were not known that there are suffering poor. The rich citizen is aware that relief in a great city cannot be properly given without inquiry. He knows that to give without inquiry is merely to pour money into the till of the liquor-shop. But he did not reflect that in giving to Mrs. Slyman or to the doctor he gave without inquiry. He did not consider that his first inquiry must be about the family Slyman. He knew, indeed, the names of the honorary president and directors, but he had not inquired whether they had authorised to use of their names, and whether they knew anything of Dr. Slyman. Yet he need not close his purse in despair. There are societies of inquiry and relief, which he will trust the more, the more that he inquires. It is because of the value and efficiency of such societies that Dr. Slyman speculates upon charitable feeling, and the rich citizen and all other citizens owe the heartiest thanks to the reporter who, in humourously unmasking Slyman, has exposed a common and crafty imposition.—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine.*

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	WITH KEYS.		KEYLESS.	
	Silver.	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*
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Half-hunting	„ 45 to „ 85	„ 85 to „ 325	„ 60 to „ 180	„ 180 to „ 400
Crystal Face	„ 40 to „ 80	„ 70 to „ 320	„ 60 to „ 150	„ 200 to „ 375

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Ditto ditto best quality, 5¼ in. high ....Rs. 70 to Rs. 100

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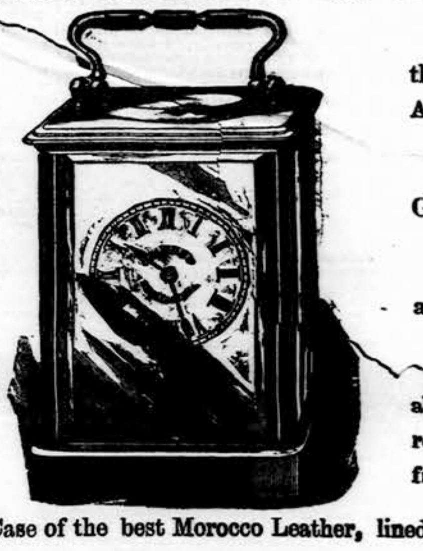

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	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10	12
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*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13	0	13	8
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„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216	0	236	0

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	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality, per Imperial Gallon...	8	12	9	0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 galls. Rs. 3; 4 galls. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit Rs. 4 each.

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	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls., or 24 dozs.	172	0	180	0
St. Estèphe „ „	216	0	231	0

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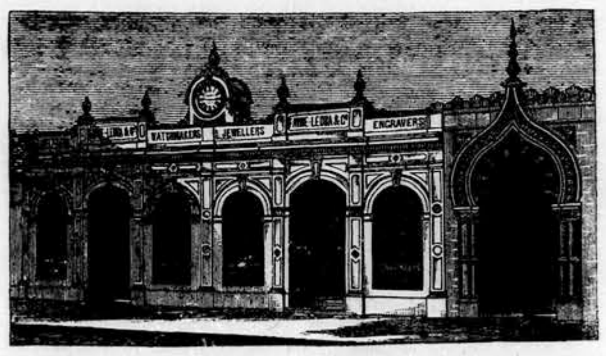

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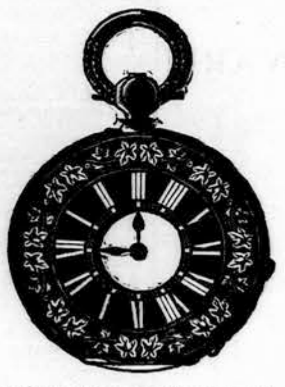

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The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,031—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1881.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th May, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 3rd May, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 6th May, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 5th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. C[illegible]BASSA 2,644 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 25th May, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Chyebassa from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

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IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th April, 1881. Agents.

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ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

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[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	,, 300	,, 220	,, 80
Port Said	,, 380	,, 240	,, 90
Messina	,, 500	,, 340	,, 110
Naples	,, 500	,, 340	,, 110
Leghorn	,, 500	,, 340	,, 110
Genoa	,, 500	,, 340	,, 110
Marseilles	,, 520	,, 350	,, 115

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

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F. BOZZONI,
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Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

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S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
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CASTORE	G. Mahorcich	1859	250	27th ,,
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2394	450	5th June 1881.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
TO BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

The following extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Aden, Suez, and Port Said:—

s. s. TIMAVO, on or about 1st June, 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 21st May, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27th, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following are the sailing dates presently fixed, and there will be fortnightly departures thereafter which will be subsequently advertised.

CLAN MACDUFF......2,328 tons, sails on 30th April.
CLAN FRASER......2,083 ,, ,, 28th May.

Passage money, Rs. 450.

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

The Steamers have no second class accommodations.

For further particulars apply to

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A. H. PHILLPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey, Director, Bank of British North America.

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STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th ,,
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th ,,
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th ,,
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st ,,
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th ,,
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st ,,
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th ,,
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th ,,
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs 1,200	Rs. 1,250
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STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	6th May.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th ,,
ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th ,,
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	1st July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th April, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2,100	300	7th May
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st ,,
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	1st June
WISTOW HALL	T. Collia	2,700	400	18th ,,
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

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Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

THE Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's s. s. PESHWA will sail as above on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo.

For freight and passage-money, apply to

SIGG-SULZER & Co.,
Agents, A. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th April, 1881.

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IS not an imported article, nor is it prepared according to any of the numerous formulæ in use in England or elsewhere, it is the outcome of several years of critical research and careful experiments by a distinguished English Chemist who, during a prolonged residence in India has acquired a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the climate, which has enabled him to invent a Beverage unrivalled for its pleasant flavour and beneficial effects.

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SION PAPER COMPANY, Limited,

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AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of Mr. John Macfarlane, Church Gate Street, TO-MORROW at 5 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive and accept the resignation of the present Liquidators.

2nd. To appoint another Liquidator or other Liquidators in their stead.

CHAS. H. B. FORBES.
A. MACLOGGAN.
Liquidators,
Sion Paper Co., Ld. (in Liquidation.)
Bombay, 29th April 1881.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the MATTER of DHURAMSI PUNJABHOY, who lately carried on trade or business as a General Merchant in Bombay, and other places, Mahomedan inhabitant of Bombay, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of JOHN BRANDENBURG, a Partner in the Firm of Brandenburg and Company, verified by the Affidavit of the said John Brandenburg, was duly filed in this Honorable Court on this day, and whereas the said Dhuramsi Punjabhoy has been this day duly adjudged an Insolvent under Section IX. of the Indian Insolvent Act XI. and XII. Victoria Chapter XXI. It is ordered that the Real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, and that the said Insolvent do, within thirty-days from this day's date, file in my office a schedule in the form in schedule C to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 27th day of April 1881.

C. W. L. JACKSON, Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, 27th day of April, 1881.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the MATTER of MATHURADAS KUTCHRA and VASONJI TRIKUMJI, who lately carried on business in Bombay under the name and style of MATHURADAS VASONJI, Hindoo inhabitant of Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the joint petition of PESHURAM HOTICHUND, moonim of the firm of Nebraj Notumdas, carrying on business in Bombay, MEGRAJ BHOORAMULL, moonim of the firm of Khemchund Chanchaldas, and VARELDAS HOOKOOMATRI, moonim of the firm of Khemchund Parmanund, verified by the joint Affidavit of the said Peshuram Hotichund, Megraj Bhooramull and Vareldas Hookoomtri, was duly filed in this Honourable Court on this day, and whereas the said Mathuradas Kutchra and Vasonji Trikumji have been this day duly adjudged Insolvents under section IX of the Indian Insolvent Act XI and XII Victoria chapter XXI, it is ordered that the Real and Personal Estate and Effects of the said insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvents do, within thirty days from this date, file in my office a schedule in the form in schedule C. to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 27th day of April, 1881.

C. W. L. JACKSON, Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 27th day of April, 1881.

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Butter Dishes, a variety of attractive patterns	,,	18	0
Cruet Frames, three, four or six bottles	,,	12	0
Claret Jugs, with metal, glass or porcelain body	,,	20	0
Candlesticks, with straight or tulip shades, per pair	,,	20	0
Cake Baskets, in many ornamental designs	,,	25	0
Dishes, Vegetable or Beefsteak, in sets or separately	,,	65	0
,, Triflange, three compartments in one Dish	,,	80	0
Dessert Knives and Forks in cases, plated, ivory, or pearl handles	,,	55	0
Egg Frames in various sizes and styles	,,	30	0
Fish Carvers in cases, various patterns	,,	18	0
Fish Knives and Forks, in cases, pearl, ivory or plated handles	,,	85	0
Ice Pails, several descriptions	,,	10	0
Ice Pitchers, the best manufactured	,,	45	0
Inkstands, a great variety, suitable for presentation	,,	8	0
Knife Rests, in numerous devices, per pair	,,	3	0
Muffineers, in cases or separately	,,	7	0
Menu Stands, shell, crown, bird and other patterns, per doz	,,	6	0
Napkin Rings, in cases of six, or separately	,,	1	8
Pickle Frames, two pure cut glass bottles	,,	25	0
Salvers in all sizes, engraved or embossed	,,	20	0
Salt Cellars, in set, in cases or separately	,,	12	0
Soda Water Stands, for 3 Bottles	,,	16	0
Sardine Boxes to take original box	,,	18	0
Tea and Coffee sets, in numerous patterns	,,	150	0
Teapots in great variety of styles and sizes	,,	6	8
Toast Racks	,,	10	0
"Tantalus" Liquor Frame	,,	150	0

SPOONS AND FORKS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

CUTLERY TO SUIT ALL REQUIREMENTS.

DETAILED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 30.
SPECIAL MUSICAL PROGRAMME!!
TENTH APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF THE
VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
MIRTH! MUSIC! MIMICRY! SPECIALTIES! ETHIOPIAN NOVELTIES!

The Performance will inauguarte with the laughable Absurdity, entitled

LOLLY POP;
OR, LOVER'S ARTIFICES!

LOLLY POP—(Servant in general to old Syuntum......Mr. Jeff. de Angelis.
OLD SYUNTUM—(The possessor of a Pretty Daughter)......Mr. John Fulton.
JAMES SOFTSAWDER—(who wants the Pretty Daughter)......Mr. Jas. Maas.
NELLIE SYUNTUM—(The Pretty Daughter)......Miss Sally de Angelis.
JOHN SYVIRES—(a Detective Police Officer)......Mr. H. Franklyn.
Overture—(Popular Airs Selected) Prof. Wm. Blakney and Mr. Maurice Williams.

THE AMUSING MUSICAL SKETCH,
A PRIMA DONNA FOR AN HOUR!

COL. HORNCASTLE HARDFEET.MR. T. B. BUTLER.
MR. HARDPRESSED......MR. JAMES MASS.
MRS. SMITH......MISS VICTORIA LOFTUS

Introducing among other Popular Operatic Airs, The Celebrated Cat Duett, one of the most singular of musical

NOVELTIES!!
ARTISTIC SONGS AND DANCES,
MISS MINNIE ESMOND.
THE CHILD FAVOURITE,
LITTLE DOLLY LOFTUS,
IN HER UNRIVALLED SPECIALTIES.
Miss SALLIE and Mr. JEFFERSON de ANGELLIS,
IN THEIR ORIGINAL DIALECT BURLETTA,
THE GERMAN LOVERS.

CHRIS......MR. DE ANGELIS.
LEANA......MISS DE ANGELIS.

Introducing Character Songs, Dances, &c.

DOUBLE ARTISTIC SILVER SAND JIG DANCE
BY
Miss VICTORIA LOFTUS and Miss MINNIE ESMOND.
OVERTURE (Dancing in the Barn with Invisible Clog.)
Prof. BLAKENEY & Mr. WILLIAMS.

The Performance will conclude with the Screaming Burletta, entitled

PUT UP YOUR THUMB.

MANAGER GRAB......Mr. Frank Forst.
PAT BOUNCEM......Mr. T. B. Butler.
CIRCUS BILL......Mr. Jeff de Angelis.
LARRY BARRETT......Mr. James Maas.
JIMMY CLOG......Mr. John Fulton.
JANE OPERATOR......Miss Victoria Loftus.
MARIA DUTCH......Miss Sally de Angelis.
SARAH COMIC......Miss Minnie Esmond.

Introducing Songs, Dances, Imitations of celebrated Actors, Plantation Walk around Dances, &c., &c.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold 8..Rs. 32 | Orchestra Stalls......Rs. 4
" " 4 ,, 16 | Pit Stalls......" 2
Back Seats......Annas 8

Reserved seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Ushers in attendance at 8-30. Curtain at 9. Carriages at 11-30

DAVIS & FROST, Directors.
J. W. JEMESON, Agent.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, Limited.

MR. CHARLES EDGAR WALLIS will act as agent for the above Company in Bombay during my temporary absence.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS, Manager,
Eastern Branch.
Bombay, 29th April, 1881.

MESSRS. ROGER AND GALLET, the well-known Paris PERFUMERS, sole Proprietors for upward of a century of the celebrated mark of JEAN MARIE FARINA, of COLOGNE, have appointed the undersigned as their sole Agent for India. Samples and Illustrated Catalogues and Albums to be obtained at the Office of

L. SINGER & Co.,
No. 2, Hornby Row.

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

MONTHLY RATES
FOR
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.

TOP FLOOR,
Rs. 100.
THIRD FLOOR,
Rs. 110.
SECOND FLOOR,
Rs. 120.

These terms include Apartments, Board, Attendance, Ice, Baths, and Lights.

No alteration in daily rates.

Esplanade, April 25, 1881.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—My wife and I have resided five months at Hamilton's Hotel, where we have been very comfortable, and quite satisfied with the accommodation provided. Hamilton's is the cleanest Hotel we have seen in India. S. W. CHART, 26th March, 1881.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL is delightfully situated in the healthiest part of BOMBAY, and commands a fine view of the Sea and of Breach Candy.

WANTED to buy a WHITE BULL-TERRIER or BULL-MASTIFF PUP—a dog. Apply to "Guinea," *Bombay Gazette* Office, stating your name and address.

WANTED to PURCHASE a MOVEABLE TEAKWOOD HOUSE. Apply immediately to J. F. K., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a Pandit or a Marathi teacher by an experienced Hindoo. Salary moderate. Apply to W., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOUND a DOG on the Girgaum Road; colour brown. Apply to Z. P. D'SOUZA, Chira Bazaar.

REMOVED to No. 5, APOLLO STREET, Fort.—T. DREWET, M. E.

NORWEGIAN PALE ALE in excellent condition, Rs. 5 per dozen quarts. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

BAY AUSTRALIAN HORSE for Brougham or Shigram, and harness, for sale at BENNETT'S TO-DAY (SATURDAY), a good steady worker.

TO BE SOLD at Bennett's Auction Rooms TO-DAY an English-built DOG-CART or ARAB HORSE, with fittings complete, all in first rate order.

CLEARANCE SALE at greatly reduced prices up to 10th May at HURGOVUN VUNMALLE and Co.'s millinery shop, next to Bombay Cash Bazaar.

THE "Arm and Platform," a really good and serviceable Sewing Machine, especially adapted for family use.—H. A. GAYER, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TO LET, suites of APARTMENTS in Albion Place, Byculla, (near Victoria Gardens) healthy and cool. Rents Rs. 25 to Rs. 60, allowance on leases.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the commodious house known as Kay's Hall, Byculla, next to Pallonjee's Hotel. Apply to David Sassoon & Co.

WE have received a fresh consignment of our fine brand of OLD SCOTCH WHISKY. Price Rs. 24 per dozen.—W. M. MACAULAY and Co., 24, Apollo Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE SOLD at BENNETT'S AUCTION on SATURDAY, a very handsome and powerful bay Arab CHARGER, 6 years old, 14-3 high, was through the battle of Maiwand.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Gentlemen or families desiring board will find the coolest, cleanest, and most comfortable rooms, best table and lowest prices, at this conveniently located Hotel. Newly furnished throughout.—G. AGRATI, Proprietor.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Ham Sandwiches, Curry and Rice, Bread and Cheese, Tea and Coffee, Ices, Wines and Spirits.—PEARSE'S, Rampart Row

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.
Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

NOTICES.

WANTED.

A TRAINER and JOCKEY for HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJAH of DURBANGAH'S racing stud to take up the appointment about the 1st of June next. Apply giving references and stating terms

To the PRIVATE SECRETARY
To the Maharajah of Durbangah, Tirhoot.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

RS. 200 PER SHARE. RS. 50 PAID UP.
(No further call ever anticipated.)

THE Directors are now issuing 2,000 Shares of above Company. Last Report and Forms of Application can be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April, 1881.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

HOUSE SHOES, WALKING SHOES, EVENING SHOES.

SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 2 neat Satin Elastic bands, Satin bow and 3 small buckles	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 3 neat narrow bands, bow, and elastic side springs	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 4 neat Straps to button in front, and silk bow	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 3 neat Straps to button at the side, and silk bow	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, single satin Elastic band, Satin bow, and 2 small Silver buckles	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, Black Silk and Satin Rosette and small black buckle	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT GLOVE KID, elastic front surmounted by Satin Rosette, and silver buckle	Rs. 9 8 per pair
STOUT GLACE KID, Satin Resette and Silver buckle	Rs. 6 8 per pair
MOROCCO WALKING SHOES, to tie, single sole and ordinary French heels	Rs. 6 8 per pair
MOROCCO WALKING SHOES, to tie, single sole, and Military heels	Rs. 8 8 per pair
KID WALKING SHOES, Military heels and stout soles ...Rs. 8, 9, 9-8, and	Rs. 10 8 per pair
EVENING SHOES.	
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with floral silk embroidered Toes, old Gold Silk Lining	Rs. 10 8 per pair
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with neat Satin Bow, and Lemon colour Kid Lining	Rs. 9 8 per pair
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with neat Silk Bow, and Blue Silk Lining	Rs. 10 8 per pair
SOFT GLACE KID, with Gold beaded Rosette and Floral Silk Embroidered Toes	Rs. 10 8 per pair
PRUNELLA COURT SHOES, floral Silk Embroidered Toes (Olive Green, and Cardinal), lined blue Silk	Rs. 10 8 per pair
WHITE SATIN SHOES Rosette, and Silver buckle	Rs. 9 8 per pair
WHITE SATEEN SHOES, Satin Rosette Silver buckle	Rs. 6 8 per pair
SERVICEABLE ENGLISH HIGH BUTTON WALKING BOOTS.	
PLAIN CALF KID	Rs. 12 8 per pair
PLAIN GLACE KID	Rs. 12 8 per pair
PLAIN CALF Kid, with Navy Blue Cloth uppers	Rs. 12 8 per pair

☞ The Postal charge to any part of India for a pair of any of the above Shoes, packed securely in a light cardboard box, would not exceed 8 annas or for two pairs 14 annas, &c.

As a guide to size, send a pencilled outline of a boo or shoe that fits.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON MAY 1st, the following TIME TABLE will be observed on the B. B. and C. I. and connected lines:—

DOWN.		ORDINARY.	MIXED.	MAIL.
Bombay, Colaba	..Dep.	A. M. 7-30	A. M. 10-35	P. M. 5-0
Do. Grant Road	..Dep.	7-55	11-6	5-25
Surat	..Dep.	P. M. 5-30	A. M. 7-15	A. M. 12-35
Broach	..Dep.	7-35	10-5	2-9
Baroda	..Dep.	9-55	P. M. 1-30	4-0
Ahmedabad	..Arr.	A. M. 1-0	P. M. 6-5	Second day A. M. 6-40
Do.	..Dep.	—	—	7-30
Agra	..Arr.	—	—	Third day P. M. 4-10
Delhi	..Arr.	—	—	P. M. 7-20
Lahore	..Arr.	—	—	Fourth day P. M. 8-10
Wadhwan	..Arr.	—	—	Second day from Bombay A. M. 10-40
Bhavnagar	..Arr.	—	—	P. M. 7-0

UP.		MIXED.	ORDINARY.	MAIL.
Lahore	..Dep.	—	—	A. M. 8-0
Delhi	..Dep.	—	—	A. M. 6-50
Agra	..Dep.	—	—	A. M. 9-15
Bhavnagar	..Dep.	—	—	A. M. 7-45
Wadhwan	..Dep.	—	—	P. M. 4-35
Ahmedabad	..Arr.	—	—	8-0
Ahmedabad	..Dep.	A. M. 6-40	Noon. 1-20	8-30
Baroda	..Dep.	11-25	5-0	11-5
Broach	..Dep.	P. M. 2-50	7-30	A. M. 12-30
Surat	..Dep.	A. M. 6-30	10-15	2-45
Bombay, Grant Road	..Dep.	P. M. 6-30	A. M. 7-57	10-6
Bombay, Colaba	..Arr.	P. M. 6-50	A. M. 8-20	A. M. 10-25

For particulars of branch trains and Bombay suburban trains see TIME TABLES exhibited at all stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 25th April, 1881.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price, 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 29.

THE reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount from 3 to 2½ per cent. will take no one by surprise, as it has been evident for some time back that the tendency was distinctly in that direction. In the meantime, however, Consols appear to have felt the benefit of the movement, the quotation having advanced from 101¼ to 101⅜; and although the produce and other markets exhibit no distinct movement, there can be no doubt that the decline in the value of money will go some way towards improving the tone of business generally. French Rentes remain unaltered at 120¼, but Enfaced Rupee Paper comes ⅛ lower in Fours-and-a-half, which now stand at 91⅛, whilst Fours are unaltered at 84¼. In Indian Exchange Bank shares a decline of 10s. is quoted in Oriental and Chartered Mercantile, but Hongkong and Shanghai are 10s. higher.

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil remain unaltered, but Wheat is again partially easier to arrive. Seeds are unchanged.

Piece-Goods in Manchester Reuter reports quiet but steady; and the Liverpool Cotton Market he says closed firm at unchanged prices, the day's sales being 8,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. Private messages, however, give the tone at the close as decidedly weak with a further decline of 1-32d. to arrive, and it is quite evident that not only is there no real tendency to improvement apparent, but that the present downward course of prices is likely to be maintained for some time to come. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were unaltered at 10⅞ cents, but July shipment was 10 points lower at 10·71 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Thursday's receipts	8,000	3,000	2,000
Six days do.	27,000	26,000	15,800
Total since 1st Sept.	5,365,000	4,645,000	4,298,000

EXCHANGE.—With Bar Silver in London quoted ⅛d. per oz. lower, and a very evident disposition on the part of sellers to do business, we opened weak this morning at a partial decline of 1-32d. from yesterday's closing rates. During the day, however, the downward tendency became much more marked, and at the close the fall in some cases is quite 1-16d. The steady downward movement manifested, while the Conference is still sitting, shows that very little is anticipated as likely to result from it, but there is still the uncertainty, and no one can say that at any moment a sudden change may not set in. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand .... 1s. 7 29-32d. per rupee.
Do. telegraphic .... 1s. 7⅞d. ..
Do. 3 months sight 1s. 8 1-32d. ..
Credits, 3 .. .. .. 1s. 8 3-32d. ..
Documents, 3 .. .. .. 1s. 8 3-16d. ..
Francs .. .. .. 2f. 13½c.

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts is ⅞, and for 60 days' sight 13-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has again been in active request, and a fair business has been done at Rs. 101 15-16 for Fours and Rs. 109¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES continue firm. Banks are still unchanged, Colaba Land shares are Rs. 25 higher at Rs. 930. Press Companies are firm but generally unchanged. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are steady with in some cases a further advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Bombay-Burma Trading Co.'s shares are again Rs. 20 lower at Rs. 2,280.

COTTON has been extremely dull to-day, and we have heard of very few transactions of any importance. Prices tend downwards, and April shipments being now all covered, buyers are slow about doing anything.

SEEDS and WHEAT are unaltered.

FREIGHTS continue active, not so much so perhaps for Liverpool, rebates for ready shipment having been done at 33s. 9d., but for forward shipment a good inquiry prevails, and a steamer for May-June loading is reported to have been fixed at 40s. U. K. and 41s. 3d. Continent. Sailing ship tonnage is very scarce, and for Liverpool 42s. 6d. is now quoted for the only iron ship now on the berth.

PIECE-GOODS are dull and unchanged. The decline in exchange renders holders a shade firmer, but so far buyers show no disposition to respond by paying higher rates.

COALS are firm at previous values with no sellers from first hands.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p. ct.	747½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	10½ do.	550
National Bank of India	37,339	25	12½	5 do.	111
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	296

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,025
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.a.	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,425
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. a.	530
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	40	445
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	58
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	50	887½
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	100	200
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	50	2,790
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.a.	2,795
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p. a.	460
Sind Press Co.	700	2,000	750	50	465
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	15 p. a.	330
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	11	145
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	75	1,500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	485
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	525

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	850
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	1,000	5	117
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	1,700	22½ p.a.	580
Alliance Spinning	800	2,500	100	150 p.a.	2,400
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	765
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	810
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	860
D. Spinning	3,900	2,000	all	nil	810
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	620
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	280
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,095
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,080
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	990
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	900
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,700
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,496
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	12 p. s.	227½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,190
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1000
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,115
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	820
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	365
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,060
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,060
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	965
Southern India	300	500	Rs. 30	..	640
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	935
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	300	15	800

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct.	310
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Rr. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £1 Shares	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*22
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	892½
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	930
Fort Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	210

* For distribution.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Keerata Roodrin, 154 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Calicut with a general cargo.

THE barque Fantaisie, 696 tons, Captain G. T. Kilroy, will sail to-day for Cochin in ballast.

THE steamer Paxo, 1,265 tons, Captain J. Scarlett, sailed yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

THE ship County of Anglesea, 1,065 tons, Captain R. Wynne, will sail to-day for Rottardam with a general cargo.

THE steamer Pearl, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raff, will sail to-day for Malabar Coasts with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Sidonian, 849 tons, Captain F. Bleght, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (27th April,) with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers Sirdhana and Ellora sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, Sirdhana carried 1 man of the R. A., and 4 officers, 6 men and 4 followers, of the 3rd Sind Horse.

THE ship Birnam Wood, 1,333 tons, Captain W. O. Gregory, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (10th Dec.) with a cargo of 2,119 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, 943 tons, Captain J. A. Magenis, arrived in harbour on the 28th inst. from Zanzibar with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Lawrence and infant, Mr. Gostling, and 52 deck.

THE steamer James Watt, 1,023 tons, Captain C. Hansen, arrived in harbour on the 28th inst. from Liverpool (26th March) with the following cargo :—718 packages piece-goods, 98 bales twist, 20 boxes brandy, 368 cases wine and spirit, 24 cases whiskey, 7 cases umbrellas, 11 packages glassware, 185 packages rossin, 50 cases sulphuric acid, 2,800 nos. fire bricks, 500 kegs red lead, 16 packages colors and paints, 10 packages twine, 49 packages steel, 25 packages starch, 23 packages porter, 46 cases chemicals, 100 packages iron sheets, 10 cases clocks, 22 packages glass globes, 758 packages spelter, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Java (s)	Magenis	Delagoa Bay, Mar. 24.
	James Watt (s)	Hansen	Liverpool, Mar. 26.
29	Avoca (s)	Murray	Hongkong, April 1.
	Birnam Wood	Gregory	Cardiff, Dec. 10.
	Sidonian (s)	Bleght	Kurrachee, April 27.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Paxo (s)	Scarlett	Havre.
	Sirdhana (s)	Brown	Kurrachee.
	Ellora (s)	Seaward	Kurrachee.
	Coconada (s)	Mitchell	K. C. & Kurrachee.
	J. Harkness	Hensbury	Liverpool.
	Langrigg Hall	Williams	Dunkirk.
	Superbe	Grillet	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Ship County of Anglesea, Wynne, to Rotterdam.
Barque Fantaisie, Kilroy, to Cochin.
Brig Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda, to Calicut.
Steamer Pearl, Raffin, Malabar Coast.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Java, to Aden and Zanzibar.
Steamer Camoens, to Bordeaux.
Steamer Sidonian, to Genoa and Marseilles.
Steamer Sheikh, to Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
25	Kilwa (s)	Dowker	Singapore, April 7.
	Eldorado (s)	Stevenson	London.

DEPARTURE.

April 25.—Ship Star of Persia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April.			
27	Chanda (s)		Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Khersonian (s)—250 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

J. B. Brown—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 180 cwts coir yarn, Keeka Khoosal; 100 bales cotton, Govindjee Madhowjee.

Hutton (s)—795 cwts mustardseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co; 300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

Winton (s)—332 cwts wheat, Dhurumsee Canjee; 150 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 50 bales cotton, Bhojraj Nurpall and Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

Marina (s)—96 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee; 250 bales cotton, Premchund Raychund; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Clan Macduff (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 880 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co; 200 bales cotton, Long Moir and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 40 bales hemp and 60 bales rags, William Bell and Co.

Branksome Hall (s)—250 cwts coir yarn, Kika Khoosal.

FOR LONDON.

Joseph Ferrens (s)—1 bundle woolen carpets, F. Fischer and Co; 5 bales skins, Ebram Jusub; 135 cwts coir yarn, Kika Khoosal.

Prim (s)—20 cases peacock feathers, Peerbhoy Damjee; 165 cwts dry ginger, Luckmedass Narandass; 45 cwts horns, Nuwrojally Laduckbhoy; 1,387½ cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, John Marshall; 84 bales hides and skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 350 cwts rapeseed, Remington and Co.

Surat (s)—1,100 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Tara (s)—4 bundles ivory M. Mackenzie and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lizzie English (s)—2,000½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

Inch Clutha (s)—100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

Paxo (s)—50 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

W. D. Lawrence—300 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

Ganges (s)—600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Manilla (s)—200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Rufus K. Wood—600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 15 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzier and Co.

Nyassa—100 bales cotton, John Marshall.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lord Eslington (s)—2,175 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

St. Olaf (s)—100 bales cotton and 1,999½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Cyprus, (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Llanarthen (s)—3,500 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gwalior (s)—50 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co.; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 300 bales cotton, John Marshall.

FOR VENICE.

Gwalior (s)—200 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla (s)—250 bales cotton, Oicese and Co; 250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

Sidonian (s)—200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 284 cwts cloves, Jairam Sewjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sidonian (s)—1,093 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 667 packages copra, M. Mackenzie and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat and 3,300 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers, 1,000½ cwts groundnuts, A. Blascheck and Co.

William Symington (s)—10,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

Castalia (s)—4,800 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

Manilla (s)—1 box silver coins and 1 cwts. deer horns. The French Bank.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Sam Weller (s)—5,250 cwts wheat, Sigg-Sulzier and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Manilla (s)—100 cwts pepper and 32 cwts chemel seed, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Collingwood (s)—5,001 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Sidonian (s)—94 cases tea, and 16 cases cardamoms, M. Mackenzie and Co; 71 cwts cloves, Abdoola Mooman.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28TH APRIL, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·729
Temperature of the Air	86·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·8
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	·757
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	91·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·8
General Direction of Wind*	NW, NNW, N, ESE, WNW, W, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	255

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 30.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

For Investigation under Section 408 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Cullianjee Davidass vs Dharsey Corejee and another—Payne and G.

In person—Cassee Mooltin vs MarmadyMoolajeeFoomaiee and others.

In person—Rackmabai vs Itchabai.

In person—Mahomed Vullad Shaik Sooliman vs Shaik Hoosein Sooleiman and others—V Hurrychund.

In person—HeerjeeRuttonjee vs Goma Geega and another.

In person—Fatma Sultan Begum vs Dada Fuckira and others.

In person—Tulsidass Ramjee vs Callidass Ramjee.

In person—Purshotum Murarjee and another vs Laivow—Smith and F.

In person—Ruckmabai vs Bhai Juggonnathand others.

In person—Pombai vs Seejobai.

M H Khan—MooteramJanair vs Doolub Janair and others

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long cause.

46-81—Craige, L. and O.—Fatmabebee bin Mahomed vs. The Advocate General of Bombay and another—H. C. and L.; and C. L., and O.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 26.

Simson, Captain, 2nd Bombay N. I., from leave, from Matheran.

APRIL 28.

Rowlandson, Major, 7th Bombay N. I., from leave, from Mhow.

April 29.

Butler, Captain, 14th Regt., on leave, from Nowshera.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 28.

Christie, Lieut., 14th Regt., from leave, to Nowshera.

Johnson, Lieut., 99th Regt., on duty, to Agra.

Simpson, Major, 12th Madras N. I., on leave, to England.

Willoughby, Major, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on leave, to England.

APRIL 29.

Burnett, Lieut., 2-24th Regt., from leave, to Secundrabad.

Rowlandson, Major, 7th Bombay N. I., from leave, to Bhooj.

Heaton, Captain, 2-24th Regt., to join, to Secundrabad.

Roche, Surg., on duty, to Wellington.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Office, Simla, April 21.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Brigade Surgn. J. A. Hanbury, M. B., A. M. D., is directed to return to England in anticipation of his being promoted, travelling at the public expense.

The following orders are confirmed :—

2-5th Fusiliers—Regtl. order, dated the 26th March, appointing Lieut. the Hon. C. Lambton to officiate as Adjt., with effect from the 28th idem, vice Williamson, resigned.

2-11th Foot—Regtl. order, dated the 1st March, appointing Lieut. R. E. Kelsall to be a member of the committee of paymastership, vice Capt. F. F. Gibbons, proceeding to England on medical certificate.

Lieut. Kelsall will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

6th B. C.—Regtl. order, dated the 24th March, appointing Lieut. C. E. W. Macdonald, Squdn. Officer, to officiate as Squdn. Comdr., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 21st idem, vice Major E. H. E. Kauntze, appointed Offg. 2nd in Command 11th Bengal Lancers.

10th B. L.—Regtl. order, dated the 26th March, appointing Lieut. C. G. F. Fagan, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr., vice Barrow, with effect from the 27th idem, consequent on the return of Lieut.-Col. O. Barnes, from furlough, and pending the arrival of Capt. L. A. C. Cook.

11th B. L.—Regtl. order, dated the 29th March making the following appointments, consequent on Major E. H. E. Kauntze having joined his appointment as Offg. 2nd in Command :—

Capt. E. E. Money to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr., vice Major W. I. Bax.

Lieut. S. B. Beatson, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Money.

4th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 16th March, making the following appointments, vice Lieut. Col. R. S. Robertson, on sick leave :—

Major H. E. Eliot, Wing Comdr., to officiate as Comdt.

Lieut. C. H. DesVœux, Wing Officer and Adjt., to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Lieut. R. B. Shawe, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander.

Lieut. H. M. Briscoe, Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, to officiate as Adjt.

8th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 25th March, appointing 2nd Lieut. M. T. Thomson, Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, and Offg. Qr.-mr., to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties, vice Gastrell, on furlough, and consequent on the departure on field service of Lieut. W. J. Newell.

23rd N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 24th March, appointing Lieut. W. H. Jameson, Wing Officer and Offg. Qr.-mr., to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. A. E. Jones, proceeded on field service.

28th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 28th March, making the following appointments, consequent on Col. J. Hudson having resumed command of the regiment :—

Major H. S. Marshall, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Hills, on furlough.

Major A. Landon to revert to his appointment as Offg. Wing Comdr.

31st N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 25th March, making the following appointments, consequent on the return from furlough of Col. H. M. Wemyss, C. B. :—

Major S. Beckett to revert to his appointment of Offg. 2nd in Command.

Capt. A. C. G. Lydiard, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. E. W. Smyth, on furlough.

Erratum.—In G. O. C. C. dated 7th April 1881, para. 10, line 3, after "Royal Artillery," insert the following words which have been accidentally omitted :—"to Major Mackinnon, under whom the Musketry branch has been most efficiently supervised to the great advantage of the service."

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Byculla, 3rd Sept.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

DEATH.

SMITH—April 20th, at Sialkot, Eleanor May, the wife of Troop Sergeant Major O. Smith, 6th Dragoon Guards, aged 26 years and 8 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1881.

WE lately gave our readers a short account of the position and prospects of the native officers of the Bombay Army, and we propose to-day very briefly to state a few facts about the Sepoys, making it our endeavour to avoid being either technical or prolix. There can be no possible doubt that the question whether the native army is or is not as popular now as it used to be with the classes from among whom we draw our recruits, has an interest which extends far beyond professional circles, and is a matter of considerable importance to the public at large. In that very interesting little book, "From Sepoy to Subedar," the hero, Seetaram, who narrates the story of his own life, tells us that when he yielded to the persuasions of his uncle and determined to become a Sepoy in the Company's Army, he asked the consent of his parents to the step, with the following result :—"To my great surprise," he says, "my father made no objections; these all came from my mother, who wept, scolded, entreated, and threatened me, ending by abusing my father for not preventing such a catastrophe. At this particular period of which I now write, a lawsuit was impending over my father about his right to a mango grove of some four hundred trees, and he thought that having a son in the Company Bahadur's service would be the means of getting his petition attended to in the law courts of Lucknow; for it was well known that an *urzee* sent by a soldier, through his commanding officer, who forwarded it on to the Resident saheb at Lucknow, generally had prompt attention paid to it, and carried more weight than even the bribes and party interest of a mere subject of the Nawab."

We have given this somewhat lengthy extract in full, because it puts an important truth in a simple and forcible way. The fact is that up to the close of the first half of this century Sepoys were a highly privileged class. Not only were they allowed, by special permission of Government, to take precedence as suitors in law courts over civilians, but their hereditary lands were more lightly taxed than those of their fellow-villagers, while the jageers they received from the State for distinguished service were held free of all imposts. And, besides all this, the Sepoy was an important personage by virtue of his position. He was a soldier of the great Company whose armies were never beaten, and before whom the mightiest Princes of Hindustan were prostrate in the dust. When he went on furlough to his native village, he could tell tales of battles and show his wounds, and could assure his admiring audience with truth that not only glory but plenty of loot too was to be had by those who were adventurous enough to fight under English colours. He was never tired of talking about the wonderful "Ikhbal" of the Company Bahadur, which always led them on to victory, and he would urge all youths of spirit to seek their fortune in the wars. And there can be no doubt that during the first half of this century the very flower of the Indian youth flocked to our standards. The class that in India answers to the English yeoman were proud to enlist in our regiments, and felt it an honour to shoulder an English musket and fight our battles for us. Let us quote the testimony of Sir John Kaye on this point :—"The Company's Sepoys," he says, "had a genuine pride in their colours, and the classes from which they were drawn rejoiced in their connection with the paramount State. It was honourable service, sought by the very flower of the people, and to be dismissed from it was a heavy punishment and a sore disgrace." The causes which changed thousands of these gallant, devoted soldiers into the raging fanatics who in 1857 were murdering in cold blood the officers who had often led them to victory, not sparing their wives and little ones, need not be gone into here. They are admirably set forth in Kaye's book, and the great mutiny of which he is the historian never reached the Bombay Army. In our Presidency the causes that have rendered service in the native army unpopular lie on the surface, and can be very easily and briefly summed up. There can, we think, be little doubt that one of the most prominent of these causes is the fact that the Bombay Army has had a very long spell of peace. Until the last year or so, no Bombay regiments have seen serious fighting since the time when Sir Charles Napier was winning battles in Scinde, and a little later on when the power of the Sikhs was overthrown. The Persian campaign of 1856 can hardly be called a war, and the march into Abyssinia was merely a brilliant strategic movement, ably planned and resolutely carried out. Now a long peace means wearisome and monotonous life in cantonments; it means plenty of drill and "sentry-go," and well nigh incessant parade work. In time of peace it seems to the Sepoy that the round of musketry inspection, fatigue duty, tactics, and theoretical instruction never comes to an end. During the last twenty years the whole system of infantry drill has been changed, and many new plans of formation for attack and retirement have been tried, and have sorely puzzled poor Jack Sepoy. But besides this, the price of everything has risen enormously, while his pay has remained stationary. True that when Her Majesty the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India, among the boons conferred on the native army, was that of permitting old Sepoys of good character to wear an extra good conduct badge, entitling them to an additional rupee a month, and also from that date each man receives a bounty on enlisting; but it may be doubted whether these steps, though decidedly in the right direction, went far enough. Many competent judges thought at the time that too much was done for the native officers and far too little for the Sepoys. The pay and pensions of the former were very considerably increased, while those of the latter remained for all practical purposes as they were when Sir John Malcolm was Governor of Bombay; and nothing whatever was even attempted to be done for that most deserving class, the non-commissioned officers of the native army. But other causes, equally real though less tangible, have been in operation. Under the Staff Corps *regimé*, the Sepoy, that most conservative of beings, has seen the regimental system with its time-honoured traditions and kindly customs entirely swept away. He has seen how new officers have come and gone from his regiment with bewildering rapidity, and he has naturally ceased to feel that regiment his home in the old sense, or the Commanding Saheb his *ma-bap* as he once delighted to call him. We think that a fair and impartial consideration of these facts will account for the difficulty so many commanding officers find in getting recruits of the old stamp. In England the military authorities are beginning to find out that if they want a good class of soldiers, they must pay them well: in India the difficulty is the same and its solution identical. The Bombay army is a thoroughly loyal and efficient army, and the question as to how it can regain the popularity it enjoyed in former days is, we think, worthy of serious consideration.

THE extracts from the last series of Parliamentary Papers on Affairs in Central Asia, which will be found elsewhere, should be read with the interesting letters of the *Daily News* Correspondent we gave yesterday. The two present a picture which is perfectly consistent and intelligible. It is clear that for some time Skobeleff and the late Emperor were pulling different ways on the question as to a further advance which arose as soon as Geok Tepe fell. Those who can see nothing in this but an astute ruse on the part of the Russians may be asked to remember the way in which Sir Bartle Frere invaded Zululand, not only without the permission of the English Government, but against their express orders. Russian insubordination, or astuteness, has not, we think, ever gone quite so far; but there are numerous traces in this correspondence that Skobeleff exhausted all his efforts in the attempt to wrest permission from his Emperor to go forward to Merv, over Persian territory, and so round off his conquest of Akhal Turkestan. This has been consistently refused to him, though occasionally with misgivings which are quite intelligible. There are statesmen in Russia who would oppose the advance to Merv as in itself a measure which can only lead to further complications with the people in the immediate neighbourhood of Merv. But the hesitation of the late Emperor was due, no doubt, to the anxious desire he had not to raise strife between himself and England. He had, however, given no promise that he would not in any case go to Merv; and it is the height of folly to suppose that he ever would have given such a promise. We see no reason to doubt that hesitation supervened in his counsels when he was pressed by one who had earned a presumptive right to say what should be done in Turkestan. The events that have followed on the publication of these papers may be briefly recapitulated. A despatch from Skobeleff, in which he is reported to have made at great length a final attempt to overcome the reluctance of Alexander II. to a further advance, was opened by Alexander III., and Skobeleff was at once instructed by telegraph that his proposals were not approved of. In a huff he at once tendered his resignation, which was never demanded, and which apparently he has been allowed to withdraw. The recent telegrams about his movements look as if he had been permitted to make a demonstration at least in the direction of Merv, and as if that demonstration had been successful in inducing the Akhal Tekkes who had concentrated there to "come in," and the Merv Turcomans to promise to be on their good behaviour.

It is, or ought to be, a matter of profound indifference to England whether Russia advances on Merv or not. But it is distressing to find, now that this plain fact has become evident to all parties, that we are not a whit nearer peace of mind than we were before. It has now been discovered that the Russians are coming on us *via* Herat. "The game is now played out in the direction of Merv, and Sarakhs and Herat will henceforward take the place of the Merv oasis *in the discussions* of the advance of Russia towards our Indian frontier." We can believe it. Anything will do for a bogey. But Heaven save us from the discussions!

THE line taken by Lord Dufferin in this matter may have had something to do with his transfer to Constantinople. Lord Dufferin went a great deal further in pressing Russia's previous declaration in regard to Merv than his Government can possibly have approved of; and his remarks about innuendoes were a violation of diplomatic courtesy which is perfectly astonishing. Russia assured us that the expedition was not undertaken for the purpose of capturing Merv; but so far has she been from giving an unconditional pledge in the matter, that the first paper in this Blue Book refers to the possibility of a visit to Merv. Lord Lytton is very angry with the people who will have it that he intended to go to Cabul as early as 1876; but he does not deny that he did go to Cabul. Russia would be guilty of no greater inconsistency if she were now to announce that she felt compelled to move on Merv. Lord Dufferin was bound to remind the Emperor of his declared intention in the matter, and to press for immediate notice of any change of purpose. But he appears to have discharged this task with a "firmness" which must have much weakened his influence in St. Petersburg if explanations on the point have passed—as is likely—between the two Governments.

WE are glad to say that the rumour that Sir M. Westropp may have to proceed to Europe is unfounded.

NATURAL HISTORY OF INDIA.

IV.—THE COBRA.

AFTER a long and weary sojourn on the sultry plains of India, during which we have sorrowfully watched our constitution departing from us like the mist that vanisheth, we return to the land of our birth with the keenest sensations of happiness. There, among friends whom we left in youth and meet again in age, we enjoy ourselves to the farthest limit of our ability and of our furlough. As our old friends have changed, so we have changed. They have acquired wisdom in the ways of the world, and so have we. They have to our eyes new virtues, new weaknesses. We, too, boast of virtues, and blush to own many weaknesses.

One weakness old Indians in England have which invariably gets the better of them. They take a delight in showing their superior wisdom, and in relating the marvellous. They revel in the wide eyes and open mouths of wonder of their listeners. They thirst to create sensations. All the pretty farces of tigers and maharajahs are worked up into gory tragedies. If all else fails, the deadly, creeping cobra is calculated to lift the ordinary untravelled Briton out of his chair with horror. The English can stand most things, but they are weak as babes when they imagine a clammy, cold cobra coiling round their naked legs.

The cobra de capello is one of the peculiar privileges of India. People in England are even under the delusion that they prowl about our houses out here in herds, and that nothing is commoner than for the Anglo-Indian to drowse in quiet slumber with three or four under his pillow, and a fifth working round his neck. Yet I believe that not more than half-a-dozen Europeans have ever been killed by them. It is a pleasing delusion to which we cling in England, for it adds a new joy to our peaceful homes and hearths in the old country. It is so strong that we cannot easily shake it off out here; for the first twelve months of griffinhood we look anxiously of an evening into dark corners, peer curiously under beds and into bath-rooms, and give solemn injunctions in mutilated Hindustanee to our malee to keep a careful and incessant watch.

Now a cobra is a harmless creature on the whole—only he objects to be interfered with. He cannot conquer his dislike to society. Being a chief god, he knows what is due to himself, and is vigilant in exacting homage. The natives fear him for obvious reasons. They recognise his divine extraction, and are careful not to presume. There is, I hear, a deluded sect of Hindus called Yenus, who avow they would not interfere with the deity even should he be disposed to consign them to an early death. These creatures are too good for this wicked world. They ought to be translated right away to another sphere where their merits will be recognised. On the whole, however, natives, though they acknowledge the god, prefer to worship him at a distance. If he insists on closer relationship with his votaries, they generally band together and get him to select another site for his temple.

In our sultry hot weather the cobra is our solace in affliction. Every Indian station has its perennial cobra scare. It is always such a comfort to know that any one of our fellow mortals has had a close shave of an early tomb. The only drawback is at times that Mr. or Mrs. So-and-so was not carried off altogether. Let me attempt in feeble wise to relate our last grand scare, which tended to allay cholera and enlarged livers at our quiet little station this last hot weather. It kept our lawn-tennis and mess dinners from sinking into chronic melancholy for three weeks; and even now we draw the unwary stranger aside and whisper into his ear the following awful tragedy.

Let it first be known that we have, like all other stations, our eccentric mem-sahib, who, for charity's sake we will say, was slightly struck by sunstroke in days of infancy. This exemplary lady has a husband, it is true, though he likes not the domestic hearth. He generally volunteers for any dangerous work that is on hand at the front. He seemingly careth not for life, and there are among us some who pretend to know the reason why. So our mem-sahib lives alone in a solitary bungalow, and devotes herself to hatching wonders for our edification. She always has something strange going on about her, and we hail her as a God-send.

One night she was down with fever. Her ayah and other servants, whom she changes about once a week, had, of course, retired for the night to their homes, and our mem-sahib was quite alone. It was the dead hour of night, just the time in fact about which a quotation from Shakespeare would be most suitable, but you will have heard it already a few thousand times, so I will desist. Anyway our mem-sahib could not sleep, and feeling the fever strong upon her, she got up and went into the dressing-room for medicine, taking a kerosine lamp in her hand. A queersome rustle at her feet made her look down, when a gigantic cobra met her view, coiled up and ready for action. I feel it here due to the reader to remark that her feelings may be better imagined than described. Our inspired heroine did not scream, nor become romantically tragical; she simply smashed the lamp down on the reptile's head and fled for her life. In an instant that unlucky cobra became the centre of a lake of fire. He did not succumb, however, but immediately gave chase round the room. Here our mem-sahib's account becomes somewhat mixed. When next she recovered from the faint which, as far as I can make out, seized her in that exciting chase, she found herself lying on the floor very shattered from fright and from fever. A lamp was still in the room, by the light of which she discovered the cobra, to all appearances, asleep in a corner. The awful thought flashed across her that she had been bitten, and that she had but a few hours more to live. This idea so firmly possessed her that she got her writing materials and mounted on her bed; she wrote among other things, her last will and testament, and a letter to her husband, wherein she specified the spot where she would like to be buried, and the manner of her death, and solemnly declared that she died in the true faith. Then she lay down and composed herself with a sweet and happy expression of countenance.

After a long and refreshing sleep she woke to find it morning. The cobra was still asleep in his corner. She heard the feet of her ayah in the verandah. She felt she was saved, and that now was the time for revenge. A diabolical plan entered our mem-sahib's brain. The two women, lifting a large and weighty tome, stealthily approached the sleeping reptile. Deftly they hurled that volume, so that it alighted full on the snake. Before the beast could extricate himself other heavy books were added, till the poor wretch lay motionless. Then the ayah and our eccentric mem danced a war-dance round the expiring monster, mocking and gloating over his torments. After six hours of slow agony, the cobra ceased to writhe. The books were lifted off, and the crushed and flattened corpse was taken away and consigned to its tomb.

Such was the tale that kept us alive during the sultry fever months, and I said it then, and I will say it now, that for beauty of delineation, thrilling details, and downright untruth, that story is unequalled. Our mem-sahib lives with us still, but since that effort of genius, her talents have not been again displayed. Too great mental effort has exhausted them. A little rest for recuperation is necessary for the most brilliant intellects.

Such is the cobra, such his wiles. He generally affects bath-rooms. As a community he does not prosper over much, as most of his family die a violent death. This is rather unfortunate for a god. A cobra never succumbs to old age. He is always cut off in boyhood's golden hour. Let us shed a sympathetic tear and pass on.

EUDEMON.

REGIMENTAL SKETCHES FROM WONDERLAND.

JONES OF OURS.

I SHOULD like to say everything good I can of Jones of Ours, but I am afraid that a strict regard for the truth will necessitate my saying that there is something not altogether satisfactory about that officer. He does not seem to care to get on in life, and shows a marked want of that pushing spirit which commands so much admiration now-a-days. In fact, when I say that Jones of Ours is a regimental officer pure and simple, I feel that I am bringing rather a heavy charge against him. And Jones has had his chances and thrown them all away. When he entered the service as a mere boy, he had an uncle who offered to get him a footing in the great political department, and actually got him the promise of a berth, where all he would have had to do was to superintend the daily tubbing of a baby Raja. But Jones mortally offended the old gentleman (who would never afterwards speak to him, and who has cut him clean out of his will) by suggesting that a nurse should be got for the Raja, and declaring that he, Jones, would stick to his regiment and be a soldier. The amazing folly of this decision can only be accounted for by the fact that Jones was only about eighteen years old when he arrived at it. But even after this blunder, Fortune seemed determined to befriend him. The Bazaar Master of the station died, and Jones was offered the appointment. Here was a glorious opportunity to escape from what Sir John Kaye calls "the regimental go-cart," and to plunge into the wild freedom of civil life as a Bazaar Master. To have charge of the conservancy of a camp. Inspiring thought! To be followed about by a puttawalla with a broad red belt who would shout to all the dusky, naked brats to get out of the way of the burra sahib! To wield the majesty and terror of the law in a little court of one's own, and proudly to send a beggar to prison for seven days! To have the secret joy of knowing that though little Bumble, the Judge, did reverse all the judgments of "the court," yet that all little Bumble's own judgments were in turn reversed by the High Court in the famous town of Wonderland! Even more than this: if Jones had embraced the wild career of a Bazaar Master, he might always have gone about in plain clothes and might have had endless disputes with the General commanding the district as to whether he was under that officer's orders or not. But it was not to be so. As I said at starting, Jones is not a character to bestow much praise on, and I hardly like to write what follows. But it must come out. He refused to be a Bazaar Master, and determined to remain a soldier.

But Fortune, being of the female sex, only followed Jones the more determinedly the more he flouted her. Once more he had a chance. This time he was offered a subordinate appointment in the Public Works Department. Had he accepted this offer, he would have had a splendid career before him. He might have built bridges which would have lasted as long as—what shall I say! Certainly as long as there was no particularly heavy fall of rain to sweep them away. He might have made roads which would always be more or less passable in fine weather. Nay more, he might in time have added one more to the many quaint public buildings which are the pride of Wonderland, and which fill the astonished beholder with awe as he thinks of the startling originality of the designers. He might, too, have handed his name down to posterity by erecting a building somewhat like a dissipated church-steeple, and, putting a clock upon one side of it and a tablet with his own name on the other, and have called it Jones's Clock-tower. In short, he had three grand chances offered him of rising steadily in the army to the rank of General without doing any work as a soldier, or even so much as once putting on his military uniform, yet drawing good pay all the time and able to revert to military duty at any time should he tire of civil work. (The reader must bear in mind that he is now wandering in Wonderland, for of course such glaring absurdities only exist in that country of Topsy Turvy.) But Jones, whose friends call him firm while his acquaintances style him obstinate, and his enemies declare him to be simply pig-headed (to borrow an old saying), steadily refused everything. He didn't want to be a political, and tub an infant Raja; he didn't want to be a Bazaar Master, and have the proud control of a dozen conservancy carts with bullocks complete. He didn't even want to be an amateur Engineer, and try his 'prentice hand on buildings of a decidedly Philistine character. He wanted to be a soldier, and a soldier he would be. So now we will go into his bungalow and have a peg and a chat with him, and see what manner of man is this reckless rejecter of the gifts of Dame Fortune. He is sitting on an easy chair smoking a cheroot, while one sepoy is sitting on the floor cleaning his favourite rifle and another is close by brightening up his hunting spurs. There are, I am glad to say, so many men like Jones in the Wonderland Army that it is hardly worth while to describe him. He is a soldierly-looking man with a strong athletic figure and a bronzed face set in a brown beard. He doesn't seem to have any feeling that by remaining a regimental officer he has shown a strange want of energy, and proper spirit in fact. On the contrary, he seems very *khush*. He has a couple of medals, and his only desire appears to be to stick by his old regiment, the sepoys of which regard him with an amount of confidence and affection, which remind one of a by-gone time. He is devoted to shikar, and the room he is sitting in is hung round with trophies of the chase. He says that the best skirmishing training in the world is to teach sepoys how to beat the jungles for large game, and that the habits of observation they thus acquire are invaluable on service. As we sit talking together, in comes Zorawur Singh, the great "pehlwan" of the regiment. He has brought a new set of Indian clubs for the sahib to try, and Jones, taking off his coat, proceeds to go through some club exercises with much gravity and care. Then Zorawar Singh shows a new method of wielding the clubs, calculated to bring into play hitherto undeveloped muscles, and this is discussed. Then a couple of sepoys come in with *khubber* of a cheetah in a hill twelve miles off, and it is decided to proceed against this foe to-morrow. They take their departure, and then the Subedar Major comes to discuss the programme for the coming regimental sports. This settled, some one else comes in, and in fact the whole morning seems occupied in chatting with sepoys and talking over matters of mutual interest. And it is to be observed that there is nothing of what is called the *ma-bap* system in all this. Jones has the frank courtesy of an English officer towards men in whom he takes a hearty interest; the sepoys treat him with the respect and deference which such a man naturally inspires, and talk to him with the confidence of men assured of sympathy. They know that Jones Sahib treats the slightest breach of discipline in duty matters with the utmost severity, and his justice is perfectly even-handed; they like him all the better for it. But I must finish my remarks about Jones. As I said before, his is an imperfect character, because it lacks that element of pushing which is so highly to be commended. But all the same; everyone in the regiment recognizes in Jones a man of single aim—devoted to his profession, loved by all his comrades, black and white, and a thorough gentleman. As I said before, happily this is a common type in the Wonderland Army.

SUB.

THE 3RD BOMBAY CAVALRY.

"AN OLD OFFICER" sends a cheque for Rs. 20 on account of the entertainment to the 3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Light Cavalry.

NOTES FROM KATTYWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, APRIL 26.

THE rumour has again revived that the Political Agent in Kattywar, Colonel Barton, goes on a long furlough in October next, and that he will probably not come back. It is difficult to say how far the rumour is correct; but should it turn out to be true, the whole of Kattywar will have reason to be sorry, inasmuch as the Colonel has the interest of the Native States at heart—a fact which has endeared his name to the princes and people of this province.

The Thakore of Morvee has introduced electric light in his palace and is making arrangements with a Bombay company to have the streets of his capital lit up with gas. The younger brother of this Thakore and the younger brother of the Thakore of Bhownugger, both students of the Rajkumar College, have had the courage of their convictions in disregarding the murmurs of Mrs. Grundy. They have left for Cambridge to prosecute their studies for three years. One of them, I hear, has a very good head for mathematics and the other for science. Everybody wishes these two Kattywar hopefuls a hearty success in their commendable enterprise.

Now-a-days the stars of the Bhownuggrees are in the ascendant. It is near the truth when people say that Bhownugger virtually rules the province. Its citizens are spreading all over the country and monopolising the loaves and fishes of the appointments. The chief ministers, not only in Bhownugger itself, ~~but~~ in Bhownugger, Junaghad, Dhrol, Manawudder, are all from Bhownugger. In enterprise, tact, and ability this model little State has already out-distanced its other rivals, and from the influence it exercises all over the province, it may now be called the "Key of Kattywar."

The young Maharaja of Edur, having come of age, has left his *alma mater* for good. Before his departure he was entertained at a conversazione held in the High School Hall, where some electric experiments and tricks of the magic lantern were exhibited. The Maharaja is a very accomplished and amiable youth, and has a good knowledge of English, which he speaks and writes correctly.

The heat during the day here is intense, but the mornings and evenings are cool and enjoyable.

TROUBLES OF MILITARY GR[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I venture to offer a few remarks on the present very unsatisfactory arrangements which [illegible] made for officers arriving from England by [illegible] ships. Subalterns utterly ignorant of the cu[illegible] of the service, and more especially of the lan[illegible] of the country, are subjected to great inconven[illegible] and expense by no sort of arrangements being [illegible] to help them in the staff offices where they are [illegible]pelled to report themselves. Droves of these [illegible] gentlemen may be seen crowding the approaches [illegible] the offices, dressed in a nondescript attire to which the name of uniform can hardly be applied. They are kept waiting there for hours over business which would take each not more than half an hour at least were arrangements made by the Staff for expediting it. The detention of officers in Bombay is a very expensive amusement to them, and spending three or four hours in the Town Hall portico in May with English uniform on is not likely to make the amusement more interesting. Officers before leaving the troopship might be warned to report themselves to the A. A. G. between certain hours, and if that officer could devote his attention to them for a short time, each officer need not be detained more than 5 minutes, as his orders for passage could be made out and sent to the office of the A. Q. M. G. without his waiting to convey them over, as is now done, and a further delay of sometimes two and four hours occurring before he is presented with his warrant, often incorrectly made out. The officer might call again after his report to the A. A. G. for the warrant in the course of two hours or so.

Unfortunate medical officers have a still further fatigue to go through, as the S. G. is seldom in his office for more than an hour a day, and his Secretary does not seem well up in the procedure of warrants and passages generally. On the arrival of the troopship Jumna some medical officers were detailed to proceed with the special troop-train than combatant officers—a proceeding which the Quartermaster-General in charge evidently considered a practical joke—for after these officers had loaded their baggage on the troop-train, agreeably to orders received, he packed it off to Deolalee, quietly informing them that no accommodation had been provided for them, and that they had better refer to the S. G. After being trotted about between the offices of the S. G., A. A. G., and A. Q. M. G. from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., warrants, incorrectly made out, were received. Rather than undergo another day's punishment drill in the Town Hall, some of these gentlemen preferred to pay their own expenses up-country. This is not the intention of Government, and a little attention in the staff offices would be a reasonable concession, which would be duly appreciated by future new arrivals from home.

JUSTITIA.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK AND GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A well-wisher of mine has a deposit in the Government Savings Bank here. He has promised to make a present to me of last year's interest on it; but although it is twenty-eight days since the interest became due, neither he nor I know exactly what the amount of the interest is. His pass-book was sent to the bank at the beginning of the month to be made up, but it is not made up as yet. Were it not for our ignorance of the date when the increased rate of interest was sanctioned last year by Government, I could myself calculate the interest that is due. In public offices interest, I believe, is calculated from printed tables. Why, then, is the Savings bank so dilatory in returning my friend's pass-book. In an exchange bank, where there is a great deal more work done, one's pass-book, I am informed, is made up and returned within a week.

As I am writing, I might as well say a word or two relative to another Government establishment here. My young friend is a student at the Grant Medical College. He is entitled monthly to a scholarship. On his admission, he was required on the very first day of his attendance to pay in advance the fee for four months, besides the admission fee, which both amounted to rupees sixty-five. He is not rich. He had to make an effort to get the above amount. I won't tell you if I helped him to get it. He thought his monthly scholarship would be a help to him, at least for a year, if it was paid punctually. But, Mr. Editor, will you believe that the scholarship for March is not paid yet?—I remain,

Bombay, April 28, 1881.

H. J.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The subject of Indian education is so important that it may well claim a fuller statement of your views respecting it than is supplied in your brief editorial of yesterday.

Allow me, in the meantime, to assure you that you may dismiss the fear that religious proselytism in Government schools will receive any encouragement from the Committee on Education that lately sent up a deputation to Lord Hartington. I happen to know the principles of the Committee well enough to be able to affirm that many of the members hold that such proselytism would be in itself *wrong* as well as inexpedient. Others, who might not object to it on principle, yet at once admit that the Indian Government has repeatedly pledged itself to neutrality in religion in its dealings with the natives, and that consequently proselytism on its part would be a breach of faith. Therefore, let the fear you express be henceforward thrown aside. To refer to it as having any foundation is unfairly to prejudice the mind of the public, especially the native public, against an influential body of men whose great object is to make the educational outlay in India accomplish the greatest possible amount of good. The contention of the Committee now referred to is that, in our educational measures, the claims of the Indian masses have been sadly overlooked. Not, of course, wholly forgotten; yet overlooked to an extent that must astonish and distress any man who remembers the principles enunciated in the great Despatch on Education which dates so far back as 1854. Must more than a generation pass away before we redeem the pledge so advisedly and solemnly given?

28th April.

M.

A PROHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Cave Canem in Mangerum.

SIR,—When H. E. the Governor lately took up his quarters at Malabar Point, notices were posted at the entrances intimating that there was no thoroughfare through the grounds "By order of Sir Frank Souter, K.C.S.I., &c., &c." It was of course right and proper that the privacy of the residence should be insured whilst H. E. was there, but now that he is gone, wherefore should we weep —no; I mean, wherefore should these prohibitory notices remain to prevent us from enjoying the privilege, hitherto unquestioned in the Governor's absence, of walking or riding by the shady road round the hill to the Point, where only the full benefit of the south-west breeze, now beginning to blow, can be felt and appreciated. If any of the Royal family or others are in residence there we would not intrude upon their seclusion, or, perhaps, from information received, our Commissioner of Police may be afraid of giving a chance to a Waziri spy or a second Mddle. Alexandra Duval of seeing too much of or damaging the infants wrapped in their swaddling clothes in the battery at the Point. I feel sure, however, that there are sufficient "arrangements in blue and yellow" about the place to check any destruction or over-inquisitiveness.

We would therefore ask Sir Frank, if the bungalow is uninhabited, and the safety of the State will allow of it, to withdraw his notice boards (which, with the addition of a word, might be fixed in certain streets we could mention), and oblige some of his

NEIGHBOURS.

GENERAL PHAYRE'S FORCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 23rd instant you quote a long tirade from the *Englishman* regarding Major Westmacott's hard case in getting "absolutely nothing" for the able performance of his "arduous duties" in the late Afghan war. Will the editor of the *Englishman* be surprised to hear that very many in Major Westmacott's own service think he has been amply rewarded for all he may have done in the way of good service? Major Westmacott for 16 years out of the 22 he can count has been in civil employ; a soldier only in name. He was first in the Revenue Survey and then in the Police. All this time he was drawing large pay comparatively to what he would have done had he stuck to his profession. He has now been back to military employ only two years, and yet the late Commander-in-Chief appointed him Wing Commander of a regiment to which he was a total stranger. Had Major Westmacott been soldiering for any length of time, not a voice would have been raised against this appointment; but there is cause for complaint, because, I maintain, that officers of twelve and fourteen years' service, who have not been in civil employ, are better entitled to promotion in regiments than an officer who, although possessing 20 years' service, has spent a great portion of that time to all intents and purposes as a civilian. I, for one, fail to see why an officer, who for years deserted his profession for the sake of the rupees, should now, for having done nothing but his duty, get a brevet and a C.B., and thus supersede dozens of us who have borne the burden and heat of the day in native infantry regiments. In fact, it is high time that, after two and twenty years, Major Westmacott should do some service for the profession to which he has belonged only in name for sixteen years.

If the *Englishman* insists on some Bombay "Road Commandant" being promoted, I can recommend one who is long senior to his pet, has done, *to say the least*, equally good service, and last, but not least, has never deserted his profession for the sake of the "bawbees"—I mean Major Wooldridge.—Yours, &c.,

"MILES."

S. S. MANILLA.

THE following is the list of passengers booked per Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co.'s Italian mail steamer Manilla, Commander G. Dodero, to sail on Sunday, 1st May, 1881, at noon :—

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Watson, Mrs. Adey, Major Cunningham's baby, one European nurse, and one native aya, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. E. H. R. Langley, two children, and one European nurse, Dr. Colston, Colonel Carter, Major Bowen, Mr. C. Rawson, Mr. Anthony Morrison, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Col. and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. H. W. Payne, Miss Harding, two Misses Lazarus, Signor Zunini, Mr. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon, Mr. C. Shaw and one friend, Captain S. J. Butler, Mr. Shapoorjee Aspandiarjee Kapadia, Mr. and Mrs. Guilbert and one infant, Mrs. Repton and one child, Mrs. Symonds, two children, and two infants, Mr., Mrs., and three Misses Johnston, one baby, and one servant, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. M. Winton, two Misses Keelan, Mr. J. Macfarlane, Lieut.-Col. M. G. Clerk, Dr. Malvany, Mrs. Macdonald, two children, and one infant, Mr. Courvoisier, Mr. Nicholetti, Monsr. Jean Court, Monsr. Pinturier Pierr, and Mrs. Ascher.

EGRAMS.

ER'S TELEGRAMS.]

y Red Sea Cable.)

TARY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, April 20.

of Commons last night, Lord John ...chalf of the Conservatives, gave ...llowing amendment :—"That though ...remedy the Irish Land Act (?) the ...ish Land Bill only confuses, without ...relations between the landlords and

MANIFESTO AGAINST THE LAND BILL.

to from the Catholic hierarchy demands alteration in the Land Bill, and emigration, facilities for which the Bill

EWS FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

advices from the Transvaal state that the ...sis between the Boers and the natives are ...med.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENT.

M.'s Transport Jumna, homeward bound, has passed the Suez Canal.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, April 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bhundara, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here to-day.

LONDON, April 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera .... 4 5-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight........ 1s. 7 13-17d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 84½
4½ do. do. 91½
3 do. Consols for account 101⅞
5 do. French Rente, 1872 .... 120¼
Bar Silver 52
Oriental Bank shares £20
Mercantile do. £23
Hongkong and Shanghai £41-10

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ....£14,700,000, Inc. £500,000
Bills Discounted ....£18,600,000, Dec. £800,000
Bullion........£26,400,000, Inc. £100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities 49 per cent.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, April 29, 6-30 a.m.

Mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, from Calcutta, arrived.

COLOMBO, April 29, 1-14 p.m.

H. M. S. Eurphrates sailed for Bombay.

At the Town Hall last evening Lady Westropp presented the prizes won by officers and members of the Bombay Volunteers in rifle shooting competitions. It was stated by Major the Hon. L. Bayley that H. E. Major-General Hardinge, the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, had expressed his willingness to accept the honorary colonelcy of the B. V. R. Corps. The announcement was received with much applause.

Mr. Macpherson has been appointed to act as Judge and Session Judge of Surat.

Mr. Coghlan, Judge and Session Judge of Tanna, goes home early next month on two years' furlough. Mr. Baker has been appointed to succeed him.

At the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon no business was transacted owing to there not being a quorum present.

The 18th Royal Irish arrived from Lundi Kotal in Rawul Pindee on the 18th instant. The headquarters with eight companies proceed to the Gullies at Murree, leaving two companies at Pindee.

Colonel H. St. G. Tucker, who has been officiating as Chief Director of Transport, has obtained furlough to Europe, and has been succeeded by Colonel Hayter, Bo. S. C.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was to leave Lahore yesterday for Bahawulpur, to visit the Nawab, returning to Lahore on Sunday (tomorrow). His Honour was to be accompanied by Mr. Barkley, Commissioner of Mooltan, Major Grey, Colonel Black, and Mr. Cunningham, Officiating Secretary to the Government.

The splendid new bridge on the B. B. and C. I. Railway over the Nerbudda at Broach is nearly completed, and will be opened early in May. Some ceremony was talked of in connection with the opening, but we believe the idea has been abandoned, for the present at any rate. The weather, for one thing, is against it.

The Lahore paper hears from Mooltan a report that the Deputy Commissioner has permitted the sale of beef in shops in public bazaars within the town, and prevented the Hindus from opening their own shops for the sale of mutton. This order has caused great excitement amongst the Hindus. They ...ve sent a telegram to the local Government and ...esented an application to the Commissioner to ... aside the above order.

A new question about private practice of Government medical officers has been raised in the north. The *Civil and Military Gazette* asks :—"Is a medical officer, who is on privilege or sick leave, entitled, according to the rules of the service or of professional etiquette, to practise within the district of a resident Civil Surgeon? This question comes to us from a Himalayan valley."

The deadlock in promotion in the Madras Civil Service was to have been brought under the notice of Lord Hartington, the evening the mail left by Mr. Gibson, who was to have asked the noble Lord whether that deadlock is greater there than in the other Presidencies to which favourable terms of retirement and pay have been extended, and whether, in the event of such terms not having been already extended to the Madras service, there is any reason why they should be longer withheld.

A widow remarriage, the first of its kind in the *Bhatia* community, was celebrated on Friday morning at the new house of Mr. Madhowdas Rughoonathdas, on the Girgaum Back Road, according to orthodox Hindu rites and ceremonies. The bride, Bai Dahibai, daughter of Shet Thackersey Premji, and widow of the late Jetha Vussonji, is about 24 years of age, and the bridegroom, Shet Chatoor Bhooj Cullianjee, is 30 years old, and a well-to-do tradesman. There was a large gathering of Guzerati and Marathi ladies and gentlemen of Bombay, and the whole thing passed off very well indeed. The young men of the Bhatia community are coming to the front in the matter of widow-remarriage, and it is not unlikely that many such remarriages will follow.

It may not be generally known (says the *Englishman*) that it is probably to the late Commander-in-Chief that we owe the present satisfactory position of Waziri affairs. Sir Frederick Haines it was who insisted upon the employment of an overpowering force to coerce the Waziris in the place of the weak brigades usually sent on frontier expeditions. It was owing to him that General Kennedy's force, which was intended by the Punjab Government to undertake the expedition alone, was so materially strengthened by the addition of a second column to act from Bannu. It is undoubtedly due to a conviction of the hopelessness of resistance to the overwhelming force thus brought against them that the Waziris have submitted without recourse to arms as usual.

The object of the deputation to Lord Hartington on education in India is not quite clear to the *Bombay Samachar*. But from what the spokesmen of the deputation let fall, the paper apprehends that the members and those whom they represented regard the expenditure on high education as impolitic, and would wish to see it spent on elementary education which may be more widely diffused among the masses. With this aim the *Bombay Samachar* cannot sympathise. Let elementary education percolate to the very substrata of the different communities throughout, but, says the *Samachar*, spare the high education, without which the good intentions and high aims of many of the actions of the rulers of the land would not be explicable to the people, and malcontents would have it all their own way in their attempts to misrepresent to the masses all that a beneficent Government is doing for their welfare.

The *Pioneer* at last does tardy justice to the Bombay troops whom formerly it vilified so outrageously :—"General Hume is not a man who praises everything and everybody for the mere love of praising. His opinion, therefore, of the Bombay troops should have all due weight. In his Field Force Orders dated 12th April, a summary of which we received at the time by telegram, he says :—

> 'Before parting with the regiments of the Bombay Army whom he may not meet again, the Major-General Commanding takes the opportunity of publicly recording his opinion that from his personal experience there is nothing in the bearing or appearance of any of those regiments to justify the manner in which they have been publicly held up as inferior in soldier-like qualities. Major-General Hume would, with the greatest confidence, command any body of the Bombay troops, on active service in the field, were he appointed to do so by higher authority, and feel assured that his confidence in them would not be misplaced.'

...r do we hesitate to believe that, if General Hume had been in command at Maiwand, the resu... of that action would not have been a disaster."

The Bombay Correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, commenting on the recent court-martial, remarks :—"Can nothing be done, the public are inclined to ask, to indemnify Colonel Malcolmson and Major Currie for the hardship they have suffered? In Colonel Malcolmson's case, beside the fact that he was obliged to rest for eight months under the stigma of the charges hanging over him, there is the extra consideration that, had he been treated according to his deserts, as an officer previously rewarded for gallantry, and who amply sustained his reputation for bravery and military capability—it was not Colonel Malcolmson's fault that the Maiwand battle was lost—and who was wounded at the head of his regiment in the Deh Khoja sortie, he would have been recommended in despatches, and would have received some further marked recognition of his services. It would be a fitting corollary to the trial out of which he has come with flying colours that his name should have the place his services merit in the supplementary Afghan *Gazette*, which it is understood is to be issued. His reward would be most just and would be highly popular.

Another Correspondent of an up-country paper states that "Dr. Langley, Presidency Surgeon, Fort District, is to be succeeded by Dr. Arnott, who has just returned from Kandahar, where, I believe, as previously in the European General Hospital here, he has done good service. Mr. Webb, Barrister-at-Law, who has on previous occasions acted in the same appointment, is now to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate during Mr. Cooper's absence. Mr. Webb has not long since returned from England, from which place he refused the offer of the Junior Magistracy, afterwards conferred upon Mr. Ryan. Mr. Nugent, C. S., who would not be Municipal Commissioner for the Island of Bombay, has, I see, been appointed a 2nd Assistant Collector. The fact is that when he resigned the former he found himself without an appointment of any sort, and he has had just to take what he could get for the time."

The *Indian Daily News*.—"A letter from a friend who has gone home *via* Bombay gives the following particulars of an untoward event. He left Howrah for Bombay by the night train of Sunday, April 17th :—In the carriage there was a gentleman from Calcutta who appeared to be very quiet, and said but little in answer to questions put to him, but otherwise seemed to be quite well. On Tuesday, as the train stopped at a station next to Bhusawal, this gentleman, in getting out of the carriage, fell, and was seen to be in a fit. Assistance was at once rendered, ice applied, and he was placed back in the train. The Station Master wired to Bhusawal for a doctor to be in waiting on the arrival of the train. As he was quite unconscious, some of the other first-class passengers opened his portmanteau, &c., to see if they could find out who he was, with a view to informing his friends, but the only clue was some medicine bottles bearing the name of Wm. Payne, Esq., from R. Scott Thomson and Co. On arrival at Bhusawal, the doctor and a *dhoolie* were in waiting, and Mr. Payne was taken away. On Wednesday morning, a passenger wired to Bhusawal from Bomday inquiring how he was, and the reply came that he had quite recovered; but on Thursday the news came to Bombay that he had had a relapse on the Wednesday night, and died of heat apoplexy. The thermometer stood at 107 for many hours during the day between Howrah and Bombay, and the journey was most trying."

Tiger-shooting on foot is always a dangerous sport, but when carried on in dense jungle by inexperienced sportsmen its dangers are only too likely to end in disaster. The *Pioneer* records a recent encounter with the lord of the jungles that caused the loss of two lives, and very nearly of others. It appears that when the convalescents were marching through the Terai to Naini Tal, some of the officers of the party went out shooting at a place called "Nugla," looking for small game. Shortly after entering the heavy jungle they came on a fine tiger, at which one of the party fired and wounded it severely. The party then divided and surrounded the patch of jungle in which the tiger lay, and some of them attempted to climb a large tree from which to command the spot where he was hid, when suddenly the brute charged, and all but dragged one of the officers down, having actually clawed and torn his clothes and scratched his leg, so narrow was the escape. In the confusion, this gentleman's gun unfortunately exploded, killing a lascar who was on the tree above him. At the same instant, the tiger, again charging, dragged another lascar out of the tree, who was killed before those on the tree could save him, and though a moment afterwards the tiger was shot through the brain, the grip of his teeth was so firm that his jaws had to be forced open to release the unfortunate victim. Such an incident as this should act as a warning, if one were wanting, and teach "griffs" the danger of following wounded tigers on foot in dense jungle, where all the odds are against the sportsman, be he ever so good a shot or so well-armed.

The Premier's intention to erect a public monument to the memory of the Earl of Beaconsfield is warmly applauded by the vernacular papers, who write in admiration of the large-mindedness of Mr. Gladstone. They regard the proposal as all the more noble and magnanimous, since the life-long rivalry between the two great statesmen was of an uncompromising character, and had at times run into much personal rancour. They recommend Mr. Gladstone's action in this matter to the public men and princes of India as a lesson wherefrom to learn that sincere estimation of the virtues of a public opponent is the noble capacity of a great mind.

It is stated that a special guard of troops is to be formed, as during the Turkish War, for the purpose of guarding the person of the Emperor, as fresh plots of the Nihilists continue to come to light. At the late funeral service the tapers that were to have been carried by several distinguished personages are reported to have contained a considerable quantity of explosive substances, which were only discovered by the police in time to prevent a disaster. The Imperial palaces are being protected by underground obstructions to mines. Another despatch says that according to private accounts received from St. Petersburg, the Czar is deeply affected by the threats that are made against him, and that his position has become intolerable. He is reported to be encountering the most serious obstacles, not only in the introduction of reforms, but also in the change of the Government and administrative *personnel*.

In view of the state of affairs in Tunis, it is interesting to recall a few particulars about the country. The town of Tunis, which lies 90 miles due east of Tabarca, is built on the western side of a lake, on the other side of which is the port of Goletta. A line of railway, opened for traffic in June, 1878, joins Goletta and Tunis. The capital is surrounded by an outer wall, five miles in circumference, and within this is the citadel. The harbour is not very good, as the lagoon is too shallow for large vessels to enter. The population of the city of Tunis is said to number from 100,000 to 120,000, and is chiefly made up of Moors, Arabs, Negroes, and Jews—some 30,000 being Jews. Tunis probably is the largest town in Northern Africa next to Cairo. The Christian population of the kingdom of Tunis is supposed to number some 25,500 out of a total of two millions, mostly Bedouin Arabs and Cabyles. The strength of the Tunisian army was given the other day. The navy consists of two small armed steamers, an aviso of 500 tons carrying eight guns, and a transport of 400 tons carrying two guns. Two ironclad monitors were being built in France for the Bey, but have not yet, we believe, been finished. The alleged excitement of the native Christians in Algeria is probably an excuse for sending more troops there; and, indeed, we are told that reinforcements, numbering 50,000, have been sent. Normally there is one *corps d'armee* at present, the 7th, in Algeria, numbering some 60,000 men. The French soldier in Algeria stays a fixed number of years in the colony; the native troops are never called away, save on extraordinary occasions. These native troops consist of three regiments each, of Zouaves, Turcos or *Tirailleurs Algeriens*, Chasseurs d'Afrique, and Spahis; only a portion, however, of the so-called native troops are really natives of Africa, the rest coming from all parts of Europe. M. Albert Grévy, brother of the President, is Governor-General of Algeria, having been appointed in March, 1879. Algeria has not been a paying conquest, the cost of the colony to France having always exceeded its revenue.

During Mademoiselle Sarah Bernhardt's recent starring tour in the United States, that gifted actress received many solid as well as complimentary recognitions of her dramatic talent from the American public. Besides the gigantic bouquets and costly wreaths lavished upon her before, during, and after her every performance, articles of jewellery, not unfrequently of considerable value, were presented to her, sometimes anonymously, sometimes by wealthy admirers anxious to secure a place in her memory by the splendour of their offerings. Upon one occasion, it would appear, that an enthusiast of this class successfully besought her to accept a massive golden parure, somewhat clumsy in fashion, but of a weight which, from a practical point of view, more than atoned for its lack or artistic elegance. Upon examining it closely, Mademoiselle Bernhardt discovered that the donor had forgotten to detach the tiny price ticket from the inside of the étui, and was not a little gratified to observe that individual appreciation of her merits had found concrete expression in a tribute worth five thousand dollars. Shortly afterwards, in conformity with the practice adopted by herof periodically lightening her luggage by turning superfluous gifts into money, she offered the parure in question for sale to a leading New York jeweller, who examined it with care, and having applied the usual tests to its surface, informed her that its intrinsic value was exactly sixty dollars. "How can that be?" exclaimed the lady. "Simply because it is mainly composed of copper, not over thickly gilt," was the reply.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Loftus Troupe, "Lolly Pop," or Lover's Artifices.
Band, B. V. R., Esplanade Bandstand, evening.
Meeting of the Senate University of Bombay, 5-15 p. m.
Lecture by Mr. Sergt. Atkinson, University Library, 5-15 p. m.
Meeting, R. M. Sabha, F. C. Institute, 5-30 p.m.

Vessels Arrived—The following vessels arrived on the 28th :—Java (s), from Delagoa Bay ; James Watt (s), Liverpool. Yesterday :—Avoca (s), Hong-Kong ; Birnam Wood, Cardiff ; Sidonian (s), Kurrachee.

Vessels Sailed—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Paxo (s), to Havre ; Sirdhana (s) and Ellora (s), Kurrachee ; Coconada (s), Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee ; J. Harkness, Liverpool ; Langrigg Hall, Dunkirk ; Superbe, Calcutta.

Music at the Bandstand.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening :—

March ....The Hunting Call ....Faust.
Overture........Titus ....Mozart.
Valse ....Chantilly..................Waldteufel.
Selection......Les Cloches de CornevillePlanquettes.
Quadrille......Lieder ....H. Siewert.
Galop..........The Harum-Scarum......James Cassidy.
God save the Queen.

University of Bombay.—We are requested to remind Fellows of the University that a meeting of the Senate is to be held to-day at 5-15 p.m.

Lecture.—Mr. Sergeant Atkinson will deliver his sixth University Lecture this day at 5-15 p.m. in the University Library. Subject:—"The Empire of India, its constitution," &c. All persons are invited.

Meeting of Parsees.—A general meeting of the Parsees in connection with the Rahanumai Mazdiashna Sabha will be held at the Framjee Cawasjee Institute this evening at 5-30 p.m., when the two remaining propositions will be laid before them for adoption.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Sidonian and James Watt entered, and Castalia and Julia David left, the dock yesterday.

Theft.—Amroota Bajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing an umbrella in a wady at Matoonga on the day previous. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The S. P. C. A.—The Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has received the following handsome donations :—From Bai Maneckbai, widow of Amuluk Khimjee, Rs. 500; from Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Esq., Rs. 250.

Assault.—Sonnoo Kannoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting a woman named Rookmini on the evening previous at Mahaluxmee. He was fined Rs. 15, in default of payment to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Mandan Parbut, a porter, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of a currency note for Rs. 10, belonging to Khurson Dewa. He was fined Rs. 50, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Sion Paper Company, Limited, in Liquidation.—The meeting of the shareholders of the above company, advertised to be held yesterday afternoon, at the office of Mr. John Macfarlane, No. 5, Church Gate Street, was postponed till this (Saturday) afternoon at 5 p.m.

Fatal Fall from a Tree.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Purbadevi Road, on view of the body of Vittoo Bapoo, a toddy drawer, who died from injuries he sustained by an accidental fall from a cocoanut tree while in the act of drawing toddy on the previous day. A verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

Breach of the Port Trust Act.—Arjoon Kalia and three other tindals of native crafts were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, prisoner No. 1 of sailing and the others of anchoring their vessels in the fairway without exhibiting a light. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 10 and the three others were fined Rs. 5 each.

The Fatal Accident at the Western India Mills.—The adjourned inquest regarding the death of the seven labourers by the falling in of the loom-shed of the Western India Spinning and Weaving Company was resumed on Thursday last. AfterDr. Sidney Smith, Mr. W. Fern, House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, and Shaik Ali Meah Babah, a labourer, had been examined the inquest was further adjourned to this day (Saturday), to be held at the Coroner's bungalow, Clare Road, Byculla.

Movements of Troops.—The I. G. steamer Dalhousie sailed from Kurrachee for Bombay on the 28th instant, and is expected onthe 1st proximo, with 1 officer, 5 native officers, 1 hospital assistant, 225 men, 9 followers, and 1 horse, of the 19th Regiment N. I. The troops will disembark at the Sassoon Dock, and will be despatched to Munmar by a special mixed train the same evening. The Dalhousie also brings 3 European officers, 1 native officer, 1 hospital assistant, and 77 men of No. 5 Company of the Sappers and Miners, who will also disembark at the Sassoon Dock, and will be despatched to Kirkee by the ordinary train leaving Boree Bunder Station at 7-15 a.m. on the 2nd proximo.

Parsee Religious Reform.—A meeting of the Parsees, called by the Rahanumai Mazdiashna Sabha, again assembled on Thursday evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee. After a long discussion, in the course of which some good and effective speeches were delivered, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. Karshedji Kateli, seconded by Mr. Edalji Antia, two highly educated *mobeds* (priests), that in the opinion of the Sabha those mobeds who have duly qualified themselves by receiving a sound religious education, should be employed by the Parsees to perform their religious rites and ceremonies. With the exception of one or two ebullitions of anger or enthusiasm, the meeting was very orderly. The Chairman, after the above resolution was carried, adjourned the meeting till Friday evening.

The Oriental S. and W. Company, Limited.—The seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at their registered office in Medows Street, Mr. Nasarwanjee Maneckjee Petit presiding. The Directors' report being read, the following propositions were carried unanimously :—It was proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee, that the audited accounts, already circulated amongst the shareholders, and the report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1880, be adopted. Proposed by Mr. Ardesheer Nusserwanjee Mody, and seconded by Mr. Toolseydas Vurjdas, that Mr. D. M. Jeejeebhoy and Jamsetjee M. Petit, who retire by rotation, be re-elected directors. Proposed by Mr. Cursetjee M. Setna, and seconded by Mr. Jehangeer Hormusjee, that a dividend of Rs. 40 per each old share of Rs. 625 and of Rs. 4 per each new share of Rs. 125 be paid to the shareholders on and after the 4th May, 1881. Proposed by Mr. Tribhowundas Nathobhoy and seconded by Mr. Eduljee N. Setna, that Messrs. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody and Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia be appointed auditors of the Company's accounts for the year 1881, and that their remuneration be at the rate of Rs. 350 each. After passing resolutions thanking the directors, the agents, and the chairman, the meeting separated.

Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The decrease in weight in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd April, 1881, was 2,17,221 maunds and increase in money Rs. 26,662. The quantities carried and earnings, compared with 1880, are as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 23rd April 1881.	Week ending 24th April 1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton— Weight Mds.	68,180	1,06,768	..	38,588
Amount Rs.	41,106	54,785	..	13,679
Grain— Weight Mds.	1,11,352	99,762	11,590	..
Amount Rs.	39,953	27,463	12,490	..
Jagree— Weight Mds.	18,760	17,956	804	..
Amount Rs.	11,873	10,365	1,508	..
Opium— Weight Mds.	..	11	..	11
Amount Rs.	..	106	..	106
P. Goods and Twist— Weight Mds.	6,595	7,204	..	609
Amount Rs.	5,712	6,628	..	916
Salt— Weight Mds.	62,857	44,726	18,131	..
Amount Rs.	7,866	8,996	..	1,130
Seeds— Weight Mds.	78,055	29,271	48,784	..
Amount Rs.	32,856	10,313	22,543	..
Sugar— Weight Mds.	7,048	9,835	..	2,787
Amount Rs.	4,310	5,552	..	1,242
State Ry Materials— Weight Mds.	14,961	684	14,277	..
Amount Rs.	10,216	638	9,578	..
Timber— Weight Mds.	19,280	16,403	2,877	..
Amount Rs.	4,088	3,505	583	..
Dry Fruit— Weight Mds.	10,230	6,407	3,823	..
Amount Rs.	2,046	2,609	..	563
Mowra— Weight Mds.	9,814	8,258	1,556	..
Amount Rs.	2,685	2,373	312	..
General Goods— Weight Mds.	97,471	3,74,509	..	2,77,038
Amounts Rs.	36,911	39,627	..	2,716
Total— Weight Mds.	5,04,603	7,21,824	..	2,17,221
Amount Rs.	1,99,622	1,72,960	26,662	..

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ROWING.

We hear that the Gymkhana Rowig Secretary has arranged a scratch regatta to be held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, off the Apollo Bunder. The course will be from the upper end of the Dockyard to the Gymkhana Barge, which is moored just off the bunder. The pairs were drawn last night, and, as they are very fairly matched, we hope to see some good racing. A steam launch will follow the races, and we understand that Mr. Yorke Smith has been kind enough to lend his yacht, which will be moored close to the bunder, for the use of ladies and others.

On Monday the pair-oar race will be rowed first at 5-15, and members are requested to be punctual. The following is the result of the drawing :—

First Heat.

Str. F. C. Macrae. L. Rivett-Carnac.
Str. R. E. Stewart. H. Powell.
Str. L. P. Russell. J. Skinner.

Second Heat.

Str. E. R. Penrose. G. E. Even.
Str. A. V. Frere. W. Gardener.
Str A. Arthur. H. S. Symons.

Third Heat.

Str. C. Gray. W. M. Macdonald.
Str. — Barber. A. Phayre.

The heats will be rowed off as fast as possible. The second event on Monday is the double sculls, the boats in which will be steered by ladies.

First Heat.

Str. F. C. Macrae. A. G. Harrison.
Str. R. L. Stewart. W. M. Macdonald.
Str. M. R. Wyer. A. Phayre.

Second Heat.

Str. C. Gray. H. Powell.
Str. A. Arthur. W. Garner.
Str. L. P. Russell. L. Rivett-Carnac.

Third Heat.

Str. A. Frere. G. E. Even.
Str. H. S. Symons. I. Skinner.

On Tuesday the first of the sculls will be rowed, and the second heats of the pairs and double sculls.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Maneckjee Dadabhoy and Abdool Hoosein surrendered to their bail before Mr. Cooper, on a charge of defaming Kesserbai, the widow of the late Vunmalee Jeeva, by circulating handbills reflecting on her character and reputation. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Rustomjee Patel defended the first accused and Mr. Hormusjee M. Chichgar the second.

Mr. Inverarity said that his client, who was summoned only with a view to annoy her, was unable to be present in court, as she was ill.

The Magistrate said there was no evidence against the printer of the handbill.

Mr. Inverarity said there was sufficient evidence to show that he was the printer.

The Magistrate said it was not clear, because he had printed the handbill, that therefore the onus should he thrown upon him.

Mr. Inverarity said the solicitor of the second defendant had written to the solicitor for the prosecution to say that the defendant desired to make a statement with respect to the case. He (Mr. Inverarity) expressed his willingness to withdraw the prosecution as against the second defendant, who had given certain information.

Mr. Hormasjee M. Chichgar said his client printed the paper, but he had no knowledge at the time that it was a libel and directed against a particular individual. If the charge against the second accused was withdrawn, he would put the prosecution in possession of certain information.

The Magistrate said it was the duty of the printer to be careful as to what he printed. As the charge was not pressed against the second defendant, and there was not sufficient evidence against him, his Worship would order his acquittal.

The second defendant was then called as a witness. He said he was the proprietor of the Rising Star Press, and that he remembered printing three thousand copies of the handbills in question. The first defendant gave him the manuscript to be printed. The manuscript was now missing. From his knowledge of the first defendant's handwriting, the witness thought the manuscript was written by him.

Dr. Sidney Smith, who was the medical attendant of the prosecutrix, Kesserbai, gave evidence to show that there was no ground for the assertions made in the handbills.

The case was adjourned until Monday morning.

HIGH COURT.—April 29.

(Before the Hon.'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

THE ASSETS OF THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY.

MUNCHERSHAW BEZONJEE vs. CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY AND OTHERS.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment in the case, recapitulated the lengthy proceedings to which it had given rise. In 1868, the plaintiff purchased the assets of the Alliance Bank of Bombay on the terms that he should pay the then existing and future debts of the Bank and the cost of continuing the liquidation thereof, also paying the shareholders Rs. 6-8 per share. In May 1868 the voluntary liquidators of the Bank assigned all the assets to the plaintiff, who was afterwards appointed official liquidator. Claims had been made upon the plaintiff as such liquidator and purchaser of the assets, and in the present suit he stated that he had no beneficial interest whatever in the purchase, but had acted as the nominee and trustee of the defendants, and that the assignment of the assets of the Bank was made to him only as such nominee. He therefore claimed to be indemnified by the defendants against all claims arising out of the assignment. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey having alleged that there were several partners with him in the purchase of the assets, the names of those persons were added as party defendants. The question of the liability of the added defendants was first gone into, and his Lordship delivered judgment on the 12th instant on that preliminary point. The defendant Damodhur Heerjee was dismissed from the suit on having his costs paid by Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey; and his Lordship found that Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy, Allarakhia Sewjee, Dayal Ruttonsey, and Nensey Dewjee were co-sharers with Cassumbhoy in the purchase of the assets.

The suit brought by the plaintiff against the abovenamed persons was then gone into, and in that principal suit judgment was given to-day. His Lordship said it had now to be decided whether the defendants other than Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey were liable to indemnify the plaintiff as their nominee or not? The court was in a position of great difficulty in investigating what took place so far back as 1868, especially when the evidence was contradictory as it was. It was not disputed that the burden of proof was on the plaintiff to show that the parties outside the deed of 1st May, 1868, were liable to indemnify him. His Lordship was not at all satisfied that the weight of the evidence was in favour of the plaintiff, or that Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy did anything in connection with Cassumbhoy in the purchase of the assets till shortly before the 23rd May, 1868. His Lordship did not think that Ahmedbhoy or Rahimbhoy Habibhoy had actual notice of the deed of assignment, and he entertained great doubt as to whether Ahmedbhoy or Rahimbhoy had constructive notice of the term of the deed. The plaintiff had no claim against Rahimbhoy, and he must look entirely to Cassumbhoy. The same reasons as applied to Rahimbhoy were applicable even more strongly as regarded the other defendants. It was not contended that they had any notice of the deed containing the covenant. Under the circumstances, the present suit must fail except against Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, and the other defendants must be dismissed thereupon. A decree was given for the plaintiff against Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, and an account was directed to be taken of all sums for which the plaintiff is liable; and an account also of all sums received and expended by plaintiff or Cassumbhoy in and about the transaction of the purchase of the assets. It was declared that the plaintiff acted solely as the trustee or nominee of Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey in the purchase of the assets. A decree was given for the defendant Rahimbhoy with costs; the injunction against him to be dissolved, and the monies deposited by him in court were to be repaid to him. A decree was also given for the defendants Dayal Ruttonsey, Allarakhia Sewjee, and Cassum Nensey with costs; the plaintiff to recover such costs from Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey. Costs of plaintiff and Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey reserved.

HIGH COURT.—Crown Side.

Friday, April 29.

(Before Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice West.)

A SUIT TO RECOVER OVERPAYMENT OF FREIGHT.

CURSETJEE PESTONJEE vs. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

The plaintiff is a merchant, and the defendant is the master of the ship Abyssinia. This was a reference for the opinion of the High Court, against a decision of Mr. W. E. Hart, acting Chief Judge of the Small Canses Court. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Nana and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, for the defendant.

In January last the plaintiff sued the defendant in the Small Causes Court to recover Rs. 504-8 as overpayment of freight under the following circumstances :—

One Karanee Veeraswamy at Moulmein consigned to the plaintiff in Bombay 135 logs of teak timber shipped on board the defendant's ship, and covered by a bill of lading signed by the defendant. The bill of lading described the 135 logs as measuring 115 tons 12-10-0, and provided for the payment of freight thereon at Bombay at the rate of Rs. 17 per ton of 50 cubic feet on right delivery. The last clause of the bill of lading was in the handwriting of the defendant to the following effect :—"Marks, numbers, quality, and measurement unknown; all other conditions as per charter-party." The charter-party was expressed to be between the owners of the ship and the firm of Messrs. Bhugwandas of Rangoon as charterers of the whole ship, and provided, *inter alia*, for the payment of freight at the rate of Rs. 18 per ton of 50 cubic feet, for all timber one rate throughout, except 100 tons broken stowage at half freight by "intake" measurement. On the arrival of the ship at Bombay, the plaintiff, as endorsee and holder of the bill of lading and consignee of the goods mentioned therein, paid to the defendant Rs. 1,500 on account of freight and took delivery of the 135 logs. On measuring them, however, he found that, according to his method of measurement, which was to measure the length, breadth, and thickness of each log separately, making no deduction for holes or fractures, the total measurement of the 135 logs came only to 58 tons 27-11-6, and not to 115 tons 12-10, as mentioned in the bill of lading. He claimed, therefore, to be chargeable with freight only on the smaller quantity, Rs. 995-8, and to recover from the defendant the difference between that sum and the Rs. 1,500 paid on account, Rs. 504-8-0, as for an overpayment of freight. It was proved before Mr. Hart that the ship took no part in the measurement of the timber at Moulmein, but that all the timber put on board was measured by an employé of the charterers, acting apparently as the agent of all the different shippers, but that the measurements in the bills of lading were those supplied by this person to the defendant as the measurement of the different consignments. It was also found as a fact that the 135 logs measured by the plaintiff in Bombay were the same 135 logs as were shipped under this bill of lading, and that his measurement of them was correct according to the ...de of measurement which he followed. There ... no evidence as to what the mode of measure...t followed at Moulmein was, nor, except the st...ment in the bill of lading, as to what was the actual intake measurement there of this particular consignment. Neither party applied for a Commission to Moulmein for the purpose of ascertaining these particulars, each contending that the burden of proof lay on the other. Mr. Hart held that the effect of the last clauses in the bill of lading was to incorporate with that document the provision of the charter-party that freight was to be calculated on the intake measurement; that the burden was on ... tiff to show that the intake measurement was 58 tons 27-11-6 only; and that the measurement by the plaintiff in Bombay afforded no criterion as to what was the intake measurement at Moulmein. Mr. Hart accordingly directed a nonsuit to be entered.

At the request, however, of the plaintiff's pleader, the learned Judge stated he would refer the case for the opinion of the High Court. The points on which the plaintiff's pleader required an opinion were these :—1. Was not the burden of proving what was the intake measurement at Moulmein wrongly laid on the plaintiff, and should it not have been laid on the defendant? 2. Ought the measurement mentioned in the bill of lading to be taken as the intake measurement at Moulmein? 3. Inasmuch as the bill of lading contained an express provision for the payment of freight, was not the court in error in holding that the words in the last clause "all other conditions as per charter-party" operated to incorporate into the bill of lading the provision in the charter-party that freight was to be calculated on the intake measurement, &c.

Mr. Farran said the logs of timber were described in the bills of lading as 115 tons, 12 cwts, and 10 lbs. The plaintiff, in order to get possession of the logs, paid the defendant Rs. 1,500 on account of freight, assuming the weight given in the bill of lading as the correct weight of the logs. When, however, they were measured in Bombay, the logs instead of 115 measured only 58 tons; and the plaintiff sued defendant to recover the overpayment, namely, Rs. 504-8-0. The defence was that the plaintiff was bound by the intake measurement of the goods, and that he was bound by the statement on the bill of lading. The contention of the plaintiff was that he was bound only by the actual measurement. There was this peculiarity about the bill of lading the captain signed; it said—"Weight and quantity unknown; marks, numbers, and measurements unknown; all other conditions as per charter-party." Mr. Hart held that the freight was to be calculated on the intake measurement. The learned counsel for the plaintiff argued the reverse; he contended that the bill of lading excluded any condition as to the weight, measurement, and numbers; and that measurement was to be taken in Bombay and freight paid thereupon.

Mr. Kirkpatrick argued in support of the view taken by Mr. Hart. He submitted that freight was to be calculated on the intake measurement, that the burden was on the plaintiff to show that the intake measurement was only 58 tons, and that the measurement taken in Bombay could afford no criterion as to the measurement taken at Moulmein.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the reference, agreed in the view of the material questions taken by Mr. Hart. The words appended to the bill of lading allowed the clause in the charter-party, which provided that the freight was to be paid by intake measurement, to continue in operation. Their Lordships further held that the freight was payable by intake measurement; but that intake measurement was, in their Lordship's opinion, the measurement taken at Moulmein. It was for the plaintiff, if he did not agree with the statement of the measurement as given in the bill of lading, to show that the figures therein given were wrong. The burden of proof rested upon him; and as he had failed to give any, he was properly non-suited. Their Lordships' judgment was, therefore, given in accordance with Mr. Hart's judgment in favour of the defendant; the plaintiff to pay the costs of the reference to this court.

DIVINE SERVICE.

TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
Second Sunday after Easter.
May 1st, 1881.

7-30 a.m. Holy Communion with a short sermon.
6 p.m. Evening Prayer and sermon.

The offertories are for church expenses and relief of the poor.

A confirmation will be held on Whitsun Eve, Saturday, June 4.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock on board the ship Khersonese. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A large launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-20 a. m. and Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a. m. precisely.

IN THE HARBOUR.
Chaplain—R. F. Winter.

Divine Service will be held on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis on Sunday at 11 a.m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend. Also in the European General Hospital at 4 p.m. and in the library of the Bunder at 10-20 a.m.; Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 25th insiant.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 7th April, stating that at present there is no means in the Prince's Dock of storing fresh water sufficient to keep the hydraulic machinery going for a few days in the event of any stop page of the Tulsi main. He states that two days' supply may be taken at 10,000 gallons, and that the cost of providing tanks to supply that quantity will be Rs. 1,250. He states that the tanks will also be useful in catching rain-water during the monsoon wherewith to work the machinery. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee, recommending that the expenditure be sanctioned. Resolution.—Sanctioned as a charge against revenue.

Read letter from Sir Charles Forbes and Co., dated 19th January, addressed to the Traffic Manager, objecting to the bone mill erected near the basins at the Frere Reclamation where their timber is stored. They also point out that the basins have silted up so much of late years, and have become so choked with mangrove bushes, as to make it difficult to float timber about. Read memo. by the Resident Engineer, dated 25th March, estimating the cost of clearing away one foot of mud from one of the basins at Rs. 2,035. Read minute by the Chairman, dated 6th April, stating that he does not consider the Trustees would be justified in spending Rs. 2,035 in clearing the basin, nor does it appear that they are called upon to take any action with regard to the bone mill. He recommends that if Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co. are to continue to use the basins, Rs. 50 be spent in clearing away the mangrove bushes. Read minutes of Members of Bunders Committee. Resolution.—The recommendation of the Chairman is agreed to.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Government Resolution No. 227, dated 19th April, sanctioning the alteration proposed by the Trustees in their letter to Government of 12th April to be made in the debenture form to be issued under the Port Trust Amendment Act.

Letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 5th April, reporting his having sold for Rs. 7-8 five tins of kerosine oil that had remained unclaimed in one of the dock sheds for a long time.

Pilotage statement for the week ending 22nd instant :—

22 vessels piloted into harbour.
24 „ „ out of „
13 „ transported.
3 „ attended to.

Statement of vessels using Prince's Dock for the week ending 21st instant :—

8 square-rigged vessels entered the Dock.
8 „ „ „ left the Dock.
14 „ „ „ remaining in dock
6 naive craft entered the dock.
3 „ left the dock.
3 „ remaining in dock.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

At a general Court-Martial, assembled at Dagshai on the 8th day of April, 1881, Private John Conroy, of the 4th Battalion 60th Royal Rifles, was arraigned on the following charge :—Having at Dagshai, on or about the 22nd of February, 1881, whilst a prisoner in confinement in the military prison at Dagshai, offered violence to Deputy Assistant Commissary Honorary Lieutenant James Judge, in charge of the said military prison, by rushing towards, and attempting to strike, the said Honorary Lieutenant James Judge, he, the said Honorary Lieutenant James Judge, being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.

At another general Court-Martial, assembled at Nowshera on Tuesday, the 31st day of March 1881, Private George Bruce, 2nd Battalion 14th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge :—Having at Nowshera, on or about the 12th March 1881, when a prisoner undergoing the sentence of a district court-martial in the regimental cells, used violence to Lance Corporal William Keeton, Provost Corporal of the same battalion, by seizing him by the throat, and striking him in the face with his clenched fist, the said Lance Corporal William Keeton being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of ten years, and to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service. The Commander-in-Chief reduced the sentence to five years penal servitude.

MADRAS.

Emigration of Coolies.—The emigration of coolies for the French Colonies in the Antilles (West Indies) will probably be brisk this year, as the French Government at Pondicherry have received a demand for four consignments of coolies, two for Guadaloupe and two for Martinique. It is expected that the first consignment for Guadaloupe will leave Pondicherry about the middle of July.—*Madras Mail.*

Attachment of Salaries.—We learn that owing to the present system of attachment of a moiety of salaries proving very oppressive especially in cases of low paid Government and Railway servants, the Judges of the Small Cause Court have the subject at present under consideration, and intend laying before Government a recommendation that the moiety be reduced to one-third, instead of one-half as at present.—*Madras Mail.*

Gold Mining Machinery.—A large quantity of gold mining machinery has been landed from the s. s. Duke of Buccleuch. She brought a thousand packages for the Oregaum and the Mysore Gold Mining Companies.

An Ancient Gun.—Dr. King, Civil Surgeon at Kurnool, has just sent to the Madras Museum a very curious ancient gun, which he recovered from the bed of the Toombudra. It is made of bars of iron placed longitudinally, and then hooped with two successive layers of thick iron rings. The breech is flat, and on one side of the gun there are four perforated projections, which were apparently used for lifting or suspending the piece with chains. The length of the gun is three feet six inches, and the diameter of the bore about six inches. Altogether it is a curious relic of the olden time, but there is nothing to show by whom it was made, or the exact date of its manufacture. Probably it was constructed about the end of the seventeenth, or at the beginning of the eighteenth, century. This gift will form a very interesting addition to the Museum armoury.—*Mail.*

SUICIDE OF LIEUTENANT H. A. FLETCHER, 27th N. I.

We regret to have to announce the death by his own hand, at the Madras Club, on Tuesday afternoon, of Lieutenant H. A. Fletcher, 8th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer on probation, 27th Regiment Madras Native Infantry. An inquest was held in the evening, at the Club, by Mr. Eardley Norton, the Coroner. A jury was sworn, of which Mr. Hamilton Holmes, the Secretary of the Club, was the foreman.

Dr. Porter was examined, and he stated that he had attended on the deceased since Saturday last, and that he was suffering from congestion of the liver and stomach. Deceased admitted that he had taken too much to drink, but there were no symptoms of delirium tremens. He was suffering from sleeplessness, and witness prescribed for him. Witness saw him yesterday morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., and again at 12 a.m. On the latter occasion he was sent for by Mr. Kerrich. At his second visit he saw the deceased on his bed. He was very quiet. He also saw two wounds over his stomach, one of the wounds penetrated the walls of the abdomen, and the omentum was protruding. The deceased was conscious at the time. Witness and Dr. Pearl chloroformed him, and attended to his wounds. After he returned to consciousness he asked for some more chloroform to drink. Deceased told witness that a few days ago he had taken an overdose of chloral by mistake, and that he had drank much liquor. He did not state why he wanted to put an end to his existence, neither did he say that anything was brooding in his mind. There were two other wounds behind, but witness did not examine them.

Serjeant Mantel here put in a slip of paper which he had found on the floor where the deceased lay containing the following words :—"I died innocently, so help me God.—H. A. Fletcher."

Dr. Pearl was the next witness, and he stated that he saw the deceased at noon yesterday on his bed, with his shirt, trousers and coat on. He was conscious, and when questioned about his act he said that it was an accident. He had two wounds behind. There were also two wounds over the abdomen, one of them penetrated the walls of the abdomen, and the omentum was protruding. Chloroform was then administered, and the wounds were attended to. Witness told Doctor Porter, that deceased intended to commit suicide, to which he (the deceased) made no answer. The deceasd was in possession of all his faculties at the time he saw him. Deceased asked witness to offer a prayer, and he did so. Deceased stated at last that when he committed the act he was drunk. He smelt very strongly of liqour, and there was a glass of brandy and soda on his chair. The cause of his death was from internal bleeding, the result of the wounds in the abdomen. There were no symptoms of delirium tremens.

Lieutenant Kerrich next deposed that deceased belonged to the 8th Regiment and was attached to the 27th Regiment Native Infantry. He was a probationer for the Staff Corps, and he came to Madras to study languages. He was a hard drinker, and witness had seen him once very drunk. On Sunday night the deceased looked fairly well and he was in good spirits. Yesterday the deceased sent for him at about ½ to 11 a.m. Witness went, and he noticed perspiration, and that his hands were shaky. He took off his watch and rings, and placed them in a tin box, and said that he wanted to write his brother's address. He also said that he was going away, and that he had ordered a carriage. Deceased wrote something, and placed it in the tin box, which he afterwards locked. Deceased asked witness to tear up some play cards, and he did so. After this deceased asked him to leave the room, as he wanted to write a letter. Deceased looked fidgetty, and witness left the room eventually, and went upstairs. Within ten minutes he was called by the cashier, and on going into the deceased's room he saw him lying on the floor bleeding. He was sensible at the time. He asked for some brandy and soda, but the witness did not give it to him. Witness had never seen him suffering from delirium tremens. He knew of no pecuniary or other difficulties that the deceased was suffering from.

Ghoolam Dustageer, the butler of the deceased, stated that his master drank very much every day, and that he had often seen him drunk. On Saturday night he drank a bottle of brandy. On the following morning he looked well, and he took some milk and soda. He did not drink on Monday and Tuesday. The deceased saw the sword under the dressing table. It was bent and saturated with blood. Deceased ordered a bandy yesterday but he did not tell him where he intended to go.

Annasawmy, the cashier of the Club, stated that he went to the deceased's room between 10 and 11 a. m. yesterday, to get payment of Rs. 5 which he had lent him. Deceased told him to make up his deposit account. Witness did so, and he gave deceased Rs. 389. Deceased then made a part payment of Rs. 250 to the Club. He still owed the Club Rs. 50. Witness, on going into his room a second time saw him on the floor, and he was calling out for brandy and soda. A letter written by the deceased, and addressed to his brother in Ireland, which was found in his tin box, was then read. In it he said that he was suffering from a severe disease and that it would prove fatal on the afternoon of Tuesday, and he wished his brother and sisters good bye.

The Coroner then said that there could be no difficulty in arriving at a conclusion. The evidence shewed that the deed was committed, but it was impossible to say what was the motive for the rash act. There was, however, one explanation, which was a feasible one. It was an undoubted fact that the deceased had indulged in drink heavily, and hard drinking was likely to deprive a man of his self-control.

The jury found that deceased had committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.—*Madras Mail.*

AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

No. 28.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 31.)

(Extract.) St. Petersburgh, Jan. 26, 1881.

I informed your Lordship this day by telegraph of the capture of Geuk-Tepe and Dengal-Tepe by General Skobeleff.

In announcing the news to me this afternoon, M. de Giers observed that, now that this great victory had been gained, and the power of the Teke Turkomans signally broken, the time had come for the Russian Government to show its moderation, and to take care not to allow itself to be entangled in further military operations in that quarter of the world.

I asked his Excellency whether I might repeat this observation to your Lordship. His Excellency replied that I might do so as his personal opinion; but the news having only just arrived, he had seen nobody, and of course was not in a position to make any official declaration as to the course which the Russian Government might subsequently pursue.

I have little doubt, however, that, as far as the official world of St. Petersburgh is concerned, from the Emperor downwards, there is a desire to circumscribe General Skobeleff's military operations, and that the Minister of War himself is disposed to acquiesce in a pacific line of conduct.

A very significant protest against military expenditure was introduced into M. Abaza's budget memorandum; and I am convinced that the influence of the Minister of Finance, as well as that of M. de Giers, will be exercised in favour of a moderate policy.

The course of events, however, is very much in General Skobeleff's hands; for a Commander-in-Chief, at so great a distance from the seat of government, is always in a position to prove that military considerations have necessitated whatever line of conduct he may choose to adopt. A great deal must also depend on the attitude assumed by the defeated Turkomans. But, making every allowance for these uncertain contingencies, I am disposed to thihk that the circuit of Russian military operations in Turkestan will not be further extended.

No. 31.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

Foreign Office, Feb. 8, 1881.

My Lord,—In the course of conversation yesterday afternoon the Russian Ambassador showed me a despatch from his Government written in April last, but he said he had not shown at the time either to Lord Salisbury or to me, which contained some observations as to the scope and objects of the expedition against the Turkomans. The despatch stated that, in the opinion of the Russian Government, the importance of Merv had been much exaggerated; that they could not pledge themselves as to the exact limits within which their military operations would be confined; that they had no desire to push them as far as Merv, but if they found themselves compelled to do so they certainly did not contemplate a permanent occupation, and would withdraw as soon as possible.

Prince Lobanow explained that it had been left to him to communicate the contents of this despatch or not, as he thought fit, and that he had seen no advantage at the time in doing so.

I said that I noted that this despatch was written nearly twelve months ago. Otherwise it would have struck me that the information given in it did not go so far as what have been lately said by M. de Giers to your Excellency, namely: "That now that this great victory had been gained and the power of the Teke Turkomans signally broken, the time had come for the Russian Government to show its moderation, and to take care not to allow itself to be entangled in further military operations in that quarter of the world."—I am, &c.,

Granville.

No. 32.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received February 9.)

(Extract.) St. Petersburgh, Feb. 1, 1881.

I have had a few more words with M. de Giers relative to General Skobeleff's recent achievements, and a very interesting conversation with General Miliutine on the same subject.

M. de Giers again alluded to the desire and the determination of the Russian Government to finish off their expedition against the Akhal Tekes as rapidly as possible. He told me he had repeated to the Emperor the personal assurances he had already given me on this point, as reported in my despatch to your Lordship, No. 30 of the 26th ultimo; and that His Majesty had expressed his entire approval of what he had said.

Having, however, learned that a telegram had arrived from General Skobeleff announcing his intention of proceeding at once to Askhabad, I called upon General Miliutine with the view of ascertaining what language he was disposed to hold in reference to General Skobeleff's future programme. His Excellency was very frank and very positive. He told me that the slaughter of the Teke Turkomans had been enormous, whereas the Russians had only had 50 men killed. The dead bodies of no fewer than 4,000 Turkomans had been found within the enceinte of Geuk-Tepe. This is exclusive of those who had fallen in the previous combats, as well as of those who were cut up during the pursuit, which, as your Lordship is aware, was prolonged for 10 miles beyond the stronghold.

General Miliutine also informed me that the women and children of the principal Chiefs of the Turkoman tribes had been found by General Skobeleff within the fortress, and that this circumstance would probably facilitate the speedy and permanent settlement of this district, and that deputations had already arrived from certain Teke Chiefs beseeching permission to return to their homes.

I then alluded to the reported forward movement of General Skobeleff upon Askhabat. General Miliutine certainly did not deny the possibility of a march in that direction, but he gave me to understand that, as they had not yet received any details of the recent incidents of General Skobeleff's campaign, it was impossible for the Russian Government as yet to appreciate the requirements of the situation; but he could assure me, he added in the most positive manner, that although, after having made so great an effort, it would be necessary for Russia to arrive at such a conclusive arrangement with the Turkomans as would guarantee their future good behaviour, and secure the tranquillity of the district, nothing more was desired by Russia than the termination of the campaign; that, in any event, operations would be confined to the subjugation of the Akhal Teke oasis, and that there could not be a question of an expedition across the deserts which separated the Akhal districts from Merv. If Merv were to be attacked, his Excellency observed, it would be better to advance upon it from the north rather than from the west.

As I have already stated in a previous despatch, the future movements of the Russian army in the Turkoman country are more in the hands of General Skobeleff than in those of the Government at St. Petersburgh; but, though it is possible that he may be able to advance to Askhabad, I doubt whether he has at present the means of proceeding much further into the interior of the country.

No. 37.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received February 14.)

(Extract.) St. Petersburg, Feb. 10, 1881.

General Skobeleff has occupied Askhabad with a flying column, and Annan with a cavalry detachment. This last-named may be looked upon as the furthest point eastward of the Teke Turkoman country. Between Annan and Merv (180 miles) there is a considerable tract of desert.

The General has returned to Bami.

No. 39.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.—(Received Feb. 16.)

(Telegraphic.) Tehran, Feb. 16, 1881.

Twelve hundred Persian slaves taken from Turkomans have been released and handed over by General Skobeleff to the Persian Agent in his camp, and he has provided them with sufficient means to reach their homes.

This action will not fail to produce a strong and favourable impression throughout the country.

No. 40.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received February 21.)

(Extract.) St. Petersburg, Feb. 14, 1881.

With reference to my despatch of the 10th instant, I have the honour to inclose copy of a telegram sent by General Skobeleff from Askhabad on the 26th January (7th February), stating the measures taken by the Russians since the fall of Geuk-Tepe.

The General adds that the health of the Russians is up to the present time satisfactory.

Next is given the following telegram from General Skobeleff, dated from Askhabad, the 26th January :—

"In consequence of my proclamation inviting the Tekes to come in, the inhabitants are gradually leaving the sandy plains, and laying down their arms. 7,000 families have already come in. Satikhan, Khondai-Verdy Khan, and other leaders are in our camp, a circumstance which has largely contributed to the return of the others. I have organised a temporary administrations: and am taking measures to induce the indigenous population which were gathered at Geok Tepe to return to their home. We have distributed among them objects found in the enemy's camp: waggons, provisions, clothes, cooking materials; and have freely afforded them medical help."

No. 41.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received February 21.)

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16, 1881.

My Lord,—With reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 8th instant, mentioning the fact of Prince Lobanow's having communicated to you, some time after he had received it, the contents of a despatch containing an exposition of the policy of the Russian Government in Turkestan, it may be proper to observe that I consider the positive assurance given to me personally by the Emperor of Russia himself (as reported in my despatch of the 13th August, 1879,* and commented upon in my subsequent despatch of the 26th August of the same year),† to the effect that there was no intention on the part of Russia of advancing to Merv, as still extant and in full force, and as never having been since qualified or withdrawn by His Majesty himself or by any of his Ministers.

From time to time I have taken care to remind M. de Giers that this was the sense in which I continued to regard His Majesty's gracious communication.—I have, &c.,

Dufferin.

* See "Central Asia No. 1 (1880)," No. 115.
† Ibid., No. 117.

No. 42.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received February 21.)

(Extract.) St. Petersburg, Feb. 16, 1881.

Yesterday M. de Giers informed me that he hoped matters were quieting down in Turkestan. He added that the Grand Duke Michael, who has recently returned to St. Petersburg from the Caucasus, entertained the most moderate and peaceful views, and that he was quite at one with the Emperor and the Ministers in desiring to circumscribe the limits of General Skobeleff's operations.

No. 43.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received February 22.)

St. Petersburgh, Feb. 18, 1881.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inclose an article from this morning's *Journal de St. Petersburg*, denying the truth of the news recently published by the *Daily News* to the effect that the Russians intend to attack Merv, and that General Skobeleff, in order to reach that stronghold, proposes to march through Persian territory.—I have, &c.,

Dufferin.

No. 45.

Mr. Thompson to Earl Granville.—(Received March 2.)

(Telegraphic.) Tehran, March 2, 1881.

I hear that General Skobeleff is still at Geuk-Tepe, and that he intends sending troops by Abi and the Atek of Deregez and Khelat to Tejen, where Akhal fugitives now are.

No. 46.

Mr. Tompson to Earl Granville.—(Received March 11.)

(Telegraphic.) Tehran, March 11, 1881.

I have heard from Meshed that Atek of Deregez is occupied by Russian force of 2,000 cavalry, 2,000 infantry, and 6 guns, and that marks indicating occupation have been placed by the Russians in Atek of Kelat.

No. 47.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received March 14.)

(Extract.) St. Petersburgh, March 8, 1881.

On Friday last I had what at the time appeared to me a very important conversation with M. de Giers, but a subsequent interview has in a great measure neutralized its significance.

On the occasion referred to M. de Giers requested me to telegraph to your Lordship to contradict a report to which the *Times of India* had given currency, to the effect that the Russian authorities in Central Asia had come to an understanding with the Turkomans of Merv, and were about to occupy that locality. This statement, M. de Giers said, was a pure invention.

But his Excellency went on to mention that two Russian subjects had been recently murdered by the Merv Turkomans, that English intrigues at Merv itself had complicated the situation, and that it was becoming uncertain what would have to be done. In reply, I said I trusted these observations were not intended to pave the way for an announcement that General Skobeleff was about to march upon Merv, as such a communication would be in direct contradiction to all the assurances which, during the last two years, not only he himself, but the Emperor, had authorized me to transmit to the British Government.

M. de Giers remarked that those assurances merely consisted in the statement that the Russian Government, at the time they were given, had no intention of going to Merv. I answered that, although the word "intention" was undoubtedly to be found in some of the phrases made use of, the general purport of my repeated conversations with himself and with General Miliutine amounted to a serious *bona fide*, and unambiguous declaration on the part of the Russian Government that Merv was not to be attacked. Moreover, I added, when the Emperor deigned on two occasions to give me similar assurances, His Majesty made use of the most unequivocal language, and an intimation of this kind, proceeding from so august a source, possessed a direct and abiding force which of necessity endured until it was formally retracted. Fortified by these considerations, and impressed by the sincerity and earnestness of his Excellency's repeated asseverations upon this point, I had led my Government to consider the matter as having been placed beyond doubt, and I hardly saw in what language I could convey to your Lordship any intimation to a contrary effect. At all events, if the announcements which had been so frequently made to me, and which I had been requested to repeat to London, were to be annulled, I should expect the fact to be conveyed to me, not by hints and doubtful inuendoes, but in terms absolutely clear and explicit.

On this his Excellency re-asserted his anxious desire to make the Russian policy in Central Asia conform to the programme he had described to me as the one which recommended itself to his own judgment.

Two days later I learned from my French colleague, General Chanzy, that a certain hesitancy in relation to the immediate termination of the Central Asian campaign had suddenly supervened in the minds of some of the Emperor's military advisers, but that this phase of things had again given place to more prudent counsels; and that he had that morning announced to his Government that the Emperor had arrived at a definite decision to forbid the further extension of operations in Central Asia, and that orders in that sense were to be sent to General Skobeleff. "Not only," said the French Ambassador, "are those around the Emperor fully convinced of the necessity of economy and peace, but it is felt that in the present uncertain state of Europe it would be very disadvantageous for Russia to have an important part of the army occupied so far from home."

Yesterday I called upon M. de Giers, who informed me that he had given an account to the Emperor of our conversation of Friday, and that the Emperor had again authorized him to tell me that there was no question of an advance upon Merv. "Not only we do not want to go there," said M. de Giers, "but happily there is nothing which can require us to go there. But," he added, "the Emperor trusts that you upon your part will render a policy of abstention and moderation possible to us by not permitting English officers to haunt the oases and stir up the Turkoman population against us."

In reference to the foregoing conversation, I may observe that a son of General Kaufmann, who is known to be the bearer of an elaborate exposition of General Skobeleff's views and proposals, will arrive here in a few days, and that it is possible, though under the circumstances I have narrated hardly likely, that the perusal of these documents may again lead to a modification of the intentions of the Emperor.

No. 48

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville—(Received March 27.)

(Telegraphic.) St. Petersburgh, March 26, 1881.

I have been informed by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs that General Skobeleff has at his own request been relieved of his command in Central Asia. He will, perhaps, not return to St. Petersburgh until the arrival of General Rorberg, who has been selected to replace him.

General Rorberg is especially distinguished for his administrative talents, and he has received strict instructions to direct all his energies to the pacification of the country.

General Skobeleff's return is generally regarded as an intimation that the campaign in the Teke Turkoman country is concluded.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

Under instructions from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by auction at the Mazagon Dockyard, at 2 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 17th May, the

S. S. GOLCONDA, 1,909 TONS, 450 H. P.,

built by the Thames Iron Works in 1863. She is fitted with compound engines by Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant of 450 H. P., with cylinders 48 and 96 inches, and has tubular boilers with brass tubes. Her dimensions are, length, 314-5 feet; breadth, 38-3 feet; depth, 26-6 feet. For further particulars apply to the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, or to

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th April, 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

GRAND SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, consisting of Millinery, Brussels Carpet, Leather and Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

On FRIDAY, the 6th day of May, 1881, and on subsequent days, till the sale is finished, sale commencing on each day at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 30, Meadow Street (with reserve) the whole of the above stock-in-trade, consisting of silk velvet, alpaca, silks, silk poplins, gauze merino, flannels, grenadines, Tanjore cloth, muslins, ready-made clothes and dresses, ladies' hats and bonnets, fringes, braids, ribbons, silk and cotton hosiery, boots, shoes, Brussels carpets, ladies' portmanteaus, hand bags, accordians, concertina, fancy and leather goods, light French chairs, lacquered, hanging and hand lamps, handsome vases, croquet and tennis games, China figures, and sundry other goods.

The above goods will be sold without reserve and will be on view from Wednesday.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th April, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

1 Mahogany Cottage Piano, by "Soundy & Co.," nearly new.

1 case containing 6 sets of English plated mounted single and double harness.

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome strong pony, believed to be sound, the property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

1 handsome English built Dog Cart in very good condition, with a very fast trotting Arab Horse, very quiet and regularly riden, set of plated mounted harness.

1 Bay Australian Mare, suitable for shigram.

1 handsome English built Buggy in very good condition.

1 Cow with Calf, 4 months old, gives 4 seers of milk daily.

1 handsome fast trotting iron grey Mare, height 14-2, has been regularly riden and driven, very quiet, the property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

1 handsome nutmeg Arab Galloway, height 14 hands, age 6 years, goes in harness, and saddle.

1 handsome fast trotting grey Arab horse.

1 handsome country bred horse, has been regularly riden by a lady, young, sound, good goer.

1 handsome fast-trotting bay Australian horse.

1 Billy goat, 8 goats giving milk, 8 goat kids.

10 large Bussorah fowls.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th May next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 32, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany brass-bound grand square piano by "Messrs. Soundy and Co.," especially made for India, a first rate mahogany begatelle table with cues, balls, &c., a handsome four-seated open carriage, two handsome child's ponies, a first-rate Jafferabad cow with calf, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. Martin Wood, Esq., the same comprises rich glass handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as dish covers, curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, biscuit box, bread basket, butter pot, ice-pitcher, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood F. P. household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces for 12 persons, side-board, what-nots, pier, circular, oval, side, tripod, writing dressing and washing tables, easy, folding and drawing-room and ladies' chairs, reclining and conversation couches, drawing and dining-room mallet pattern, arm, and without-arm chairs, hanging and table kerosine lamps, mahogany brass bound grand square piano by Messrs. Soundy and Co., especially made for India, piano stool, blackwood and teakwood 4 posts bedsteads, almirah, chests of drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing and cheval glasses, rich table ornaments, handsome table ornaments, flower vases, first rate pictures, clock, dispense, cup-board, bathing tubs, towel horses, dispense articles and cooking utensils, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome English-built 4 seated open carriage.

2 child's ponies and 1 first-rate Jafferabad cow with calf.

Gentleman and lady's side saddle.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th April, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, opposite the Mahaluxmee Temple, the very valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome English-made mahogany chiffoniers with pier glasses, a sweet-toned solid mahogany square pianoforte, by C. H. Schroder, a French slate billiard table, with balls, cues, &c., a handsome circular fronted office brougham, a handsome light mail phaeton, by Simpson of Madras, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Wilson Bell, Esq., and other gentlemen, the same comprises a set of rich cut vine leaf pattern glassware, rich dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, best plated dish covers, hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle, sauce and egg frames, salver, ice pitcher, butter pots, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, spoons and forks, ivory table cutlery, mahogany, blackwood, and teakwood furniture, such as a set of English mahogany telescopic dining table for 12 persons, an English sideboard with mirror attached, dining-room arm and without-arm chairs, dumb waiter, table and hanging kerosine lamps, ottoman, conversation and sofa couches, easy, reclining, folding and montague chairs, round marble table on solid plinth, English made mahogany chiffoniers with pier glasses, gilt pier glasses, pier, sofa, round and writing tables, flower stand, Brussels and Persian carpets, wall argand lamps, a sweet-toned solid mahogany square pianoforte, by C. H. Schroder, teapoys, hatstand, a French slate billiard table with balls, cues, &c., brass bedsteads, almyra, marble dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, bedsteads, camp-cot, American chairs, bath and dispense-room furniture, China and coir mattings, saddlery, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome circular-fronted office brougham.

1 handsome light mail-phaeton, by Simpson of Madras.

Sets of single and double harness.

1 cow and calf.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock noon,

A quantity of unserviceable Commissariat stores.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd May, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a consignment of best platedware, kerosine-oil lamps and flower vases, comprising best plated single and double curry dishes, waiters, tea service, 4, 5, and 6 bottle cruet frames, 3 and 4 bottle liquor frames, 5 and 6 cup egg frames, cake and sugar basket, napkin rings, marmalade pots, salt cellars, sardine boxes, ice jugs, butter coolers, breakfast companions, sets of king and thread pattern spoons and forks, 1, 2, and 3 light hanging kerosine-oil lamps, very handsome kerosine-oil table lamps, with duplex, triplex and kosmos burners, handsome flower vases and tubes, sets of tea trays, &c.

Property on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd May, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases white mulls.
5 bales grey dhoties.
3 cases Persian prints.
2 ,, brass liver padlocks.

A few rolls of cotton belting, 2, 3, 3½, 3¾, 4 and 6 inches, 6 and 8 lb.

A few cases of Renandin Bollinger and Co.'s Ay champagne, dry extra quality, Cart d'Ore, Reims champagne, red sparkling Burgundy.

38 cases Boulestine and Co.'s 2 and 3 star brandy.

A small quantity of Hennessy's 2 star brandy, Vermouth and Capri Branco.

On account of the first purchaser, ex s. s. Sidonia.

E & J B } 50 boxes of Irish and Scotch whisky in quarts.
Bombay }

AT 2 P. M.

1 light mail phaeton by John Burton and Son of Bristol.
1 light dogcart by J. Jones, London.
1 strong bay horse.

SALE of Piece-goods and Twist at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

On TUESDAY next, the 3rd May, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort,

A quantity of grey, coloured, and white piece-goods and dyed twist, in small lots to suit purchasers.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms (1st floor) on MONDAY, the 9th May, at 2 a.m., the household furniture and other effects of the late Mr. J. D. Longdon, Inspector of Police, comprising French polished teakwood, drawing-room, dining, pier, writing, dressing and washhand tables, conversation couches, drawing-room, easy, and dining-room chairs, teapoys, blackwood sideboard, wardrobe, bedstead, pictures, lamps, drawing glasses, flower vases, screen, Brussels and velvet pile carpets, masonic aprons, wearing apparels, uniform suits, books, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. W. Ingram, comprising levels, pair of opera glasses, water proof sheet, table cover, piece of silk, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. F. Featherstone, comprising a few articles of furniture, wearing apparels and sundries

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th April, 1881.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

SATIN CRETONNE.

Just unpacked a consignment of SATIN CRETONNE of VARIETY of LATEST PATTERNS.

BEDSTEADS.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames. Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood Rocking Horses of all sizes.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, Wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

English Silks, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets, Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles; Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, of Horse-hair), made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux, Overland Chairs, &c.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any Indian, English or foreign designs of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. undertakes gilding in Oil painting on Walls of Palaces or Durbar Halls or ornamenting Gardens in any part of India in the best approved style and design. He has also a large collection of different kinds of Wood in logs, such as English or Indian Teak, Blackwood, &c., for sale at his depot.

J. N. also undertakes to repair, reline, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar and many other Native Chiefs induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
HORNBY ROW.

Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.

Bombay, January, 1880.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS	Rs. 78
KILDERKINS	,,

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.

NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE
at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	,, 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	60 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	,, 17 8	,, 20 8
Geisenheimer	,, 18 8	,, 21 8
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	..
Hochheimer	,, 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer	,, 26 12	,, 29 12
Marcobrunner	,, 30 8	,, 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 8	..
*BRANDY.		
Boulestin & Co.'s do. ** 2 stars	,, 20 0	
Do. do. *** 3 stars	,, 24 8	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * 1 star Brandy	,, 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy *** 3 stars	,, 32 0	
CLARETS.		
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	,, 22 0	,, 24 0
Chateau Divian	,, 22 0	,, 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	,, 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	,, 22 0	,, 24 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. pts.)		Rs. 3 0
Copenhagen Pale Ale (1 doz. pts.)	..	Rs. 3 8
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	,, 24 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

SPARKLING WINES.	Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 42 0	,, 44 0
Goldlack, extra dry	,, 50 0	,, 52 0
From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRIK, SCHIERSTEIN.		
Rheingold (Sparkling Hock)	Rs. 42 0	Rs. 44 0
Sparkling Hock	,, 30 0	..
,, Moselle	,, 30 0	..
Rheingau Champagne	,, 30 0	..
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Médoc	Rs. 11 0	13 0
St. Estèphe	12 0	15 0
Haut Canon	14 0	17 0
Margaux	16 0	19 0
Chateau Larose	25 0	28 0
,, Mouton Rothschild	35 0	..
STILL HOCK.		
From the WINE-GROWERS' COMPANY, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	..
Deidesheimer	17 8	..
Liebfraumilch	22 0	..
Hochheimer	22 0	..
Rudesheimer	26 12	..
Marcobrunner	30 8	..
From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRICK, SCHIERSTEIN.		
Niersteiner	Rs. 17 0	20 0
Hochheimer	39 8	42 8
Marcobrunner	40 0	43 0
Liebfraumilch	47 0	50 0
Johannisberg Cabinet	52 0	55 0
Schloss Vollradser	55 0	58 0
WHITE WINES.		
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	Rs. 21 0	..
Chtâeau Yquem	,, 45 0	..
BITTERS.		
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Vin d'Harib	Rs. 37 0	...
BRANDY.		
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Cognac Fine Champagne—		
Red Bars	Rs. 25 0	..
Gold ,,	30 0	..
GERMAN BEER.		
St. Pauli	Rs. 5 8	..
Pilsner	5 0	..

SIGG-SULZER & CO.

April 1880.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR APRIL, 1881,
CONTAINS

THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootant, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Sindia State, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c., &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
Indian Postage, 1 Anna.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are the only recognized Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India.

We are also recognized Shippers on the London Market.

Our House in India was founded in 1842.

And in Europe in 1815.

Every description of both popular and suitable Wines for this climate may [illegible] obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS:
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS:
REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CASH. per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH. per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per Case. Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Per Case. Pts. Ra. a.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton } After-Dinner Wines	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	,, Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	,, Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	,, La Rose } Dinner Wines	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9 4	12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
13 0	15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	13 8	15 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..
		BURGUNDY.		
33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..
		CHAMPAGNE.		
55 8	58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0	61 0
53 8	56 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	56 0	59 0
31 8	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	..
35 4	..	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	..
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	28 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	30 0
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0	49 0
28 12	30 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0
		SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.		
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0
		STILL GERMAN WINES.		
40 8	..	Hock, Marcobrunner	42 8	
33 12	..	Liebfraumilch	35 8	
29 8	31 8	Hock Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
17 4	..	Carlowitz	18 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	SHERRY.		CREDIT Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. 1, rare old	gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera		30 8
28 4	Amoroso, superior	black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry,	pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine flavour,	yellow seal	17 8
27 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior	black seal	39 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	PORT.	Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine red seal	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..
		LIQUEURS.		
49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow ,,	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 0	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	,, fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 10	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac. ***	15 8
13 0	,,	13 8
11 4	,,	11 8
10 8	,,	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. .. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 ,, ... ,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. 4 ,, ... ,, 4 0 ,,

Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8 12	Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices

THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE.
THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ONCE A WEEK.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUMDADUNA, 78, Cumba l A. Hill.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key	at Rs. 40.
In German Silver case with key	,, 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless	,, 60.
In fine Silver case with key	,, 60.
In fine Silver case keyless	,, 70.

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case	Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases	,, 30.
In semi-Hunting	,, 35.

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES
FOR
RAILWAY STATIONS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS, PRISONS, HALLS, OFFICES, &c.

Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

CLOCKS (striking)						TIMEPIECES (not striking)
Rs. 135	... 12 in.	Mahogany, chain and fusee, plate glass				Rs. 70
,, 240	... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto	lever escapement gold hairspring.	,, 130
,, 175	... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	Bracket		,, 65
,, 225	... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Finest Finish	,, 80
,, 325	... 24 in.	Teak	ditto	for Halls		,, 195
,, 365	... 24 in.	ditto	ditto		winding and setting behind	,, 240

AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES
of thirty different kinds ranging from Rs. 10 toRs. 40 each.

MARBLE AND DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS
in great variety.

PALKI AND TRAVELLING CLOCKS,

one of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction,

striking hours and half hours	Rs. 85 to Rs.	140
do do on a gong	125	225
do and chiming quarters	200	400
Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles	55	185

PALKI TIMEPIECES

(not striking) a number of choice designs	40	75

Repairs of every kind executed in a superior manner.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c

BOMBAY,
2, Rampart Row.

POONA,
1, East Street.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

POSSESSING EXCELLENCIES UNSURPASSED and not obtainable in the usual WOOD FRAME instruments. The tone is POWERFUL, CLEAR, BRILLIANT, and PURE, a combination of qualities rarely produced. REQUIRES LESS TUNING than any other PIANOS extant and resists all CLIMATIC INFLUENCES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
MUSIC SALOON, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,

And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

APPROACH OF THE HOT WEATHER.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!
MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR WEAR.

HOAR and Co. have a large choice of the latest designs in all SHIRT FABRICS. Their Flannels, &c., are thoroughly shrunk, and for White Shirts they use only pure washed Long-cloths, which secures the strongest sewing possible.

		Rs.			Rs
SHIRTS	Plain White, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	SHIRTS	Superfine White, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts, &c.	6 for 36
SHIRTS	Best White, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	SHIRTS	Best White, with Collars attached, fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32
SHIRTS	Oxford-Cloth, the original soft make, in all the new Designs	6 for 36	SHIRTS	Tropical Flannel, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	6 for 46
SHIRTS	French Printed Cambric, a large choice of the latest Designs	6 for 30	SHIRTS	Best-wove Flannel, plain Colours, Stripes or Check	6 for 54
SHIRTS	Spun Silk, White Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury	6 for 72	SHIRTS	Silk and Wool, a new make, always retaining its softness, very cool wear	6 for 56
SHIRTS	Cricketing or Boating, fine Saxony Flannel	6 for 52			

Patterns, with our Price List, and improved Self-measurement System on application.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., SHIRT-MAKERS, 3, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

Are now registering orders for the

HILL'S SEASON.

Ladies intending to favour them with orders will oblige by doing so as early as possible.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW
AND
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS
FOR
LIGHT BRIDGES, ROOFS, &c., &c.

FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:

6" by 3"	weighing 15 lbs. per foot	In lengths of 29 feet and upwards.
8" by 4"	,, 24 ,, ,,	
9½" by 4"	,, 28 ,, ,,	
10" by 4½"	,, 34 ,, ,,	
10" by 4½"	,, 33 ,, ,,	Length 17 feet.
12" by 5"	,, 43 ,, ,,	,, 23 ,,

BURN & CO.,
Howrah Iron Works, Howrah.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 28th February, 1881.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1881.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, 1881, at 3-30 p. m., for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Special Resolutions:—

1. That the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under Act X of 1866.
2. That the Liquidator or Liquidators to be hereafter appointed be and he is or they are authorized to have and exercise all the powers given by Sections 173 and 174 of Act X of 1866.

By order of the Directors,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1881.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain :—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

BHAVNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.

THE public are informed that from the 1st May next, the TIME BILL for PASSENGER TRAINS on the Bhavnagar Gondal Railway, will be altered to run in conjunction with the New Time Table of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Following is New Time Bill.

MAIN LINE.

STATION.	TIME.	STATION.	TIME.
Bhavnagar ......dep.	A. M. 7 45	Wudhwan junc...dep	A. M. 11 0
Dhola junc. ......dep	10 25	Dhola junc. ......dep	P. M. 4 35
Wudhwan junc...arr	P. M. 3 45	Bhavnagar.........arr	7 0

BRANCH LINE.

Dhola junction ..dep	A. M. 11 0	Dhoraji ....dep	A. M. 9 40
Dhoraji ....arr	P. M. 5 32	Dhola junction....arr	P. M. 4 10

Songad and Sihore Stations are within easy distances of Palitana, and Jetpur and Dhoraji are both conveniently situated for visitors to Girnar.

By Order,
C. E. VINING, Traffic Superintendent, B. G. Railway.
Ghadechi, 21st April, 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 11.)

INDIA—MADURA AND MALABAR DISTRICTS.
SLIGHT ALTERATION IN LIGHTS.
PAUMBEN PASS—GULF OF MANAR.

THE PORT OFFICER, Madras, notifies that, in consequence of certain repairs at the Paumben Light-house, the range of visibility of the light will be diminished from the 10th April, 1881; from which date it will only be seen about 7 miles off.

TELLICHERRY—MALABAR COAST.

Notice is also given that the light at Tellicherry will in future be exhibited from a tower near the flagstaff, and at an elevation of 70 feet above the sea, instead of from the flagstaff as heretofore.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 1st April, 1881.

This Notice affects the following :—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Light list for 1881.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Light list for 1881.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

NOTICES.

J. B. WHITE & BROS.' PORTLAND CEMENT,
THE ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CELEBRATED CEMENT was awarded First Prize at the SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, being the result of scientific testing held there, and in which this Cement surpassed all others of English Manufacture by full 20 per cent.

Messrs. J. B. WHITE and BROS. have received testimonials from Engineers and Contractors of the highest standing and repute in all parts of the world as to the excellence of this favourite Cement.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Sole Agents.

Bombay, 19th April, 1881.

TIGERS !
TIGERS !
TIGERS !

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel		lbs. each.
F F	11-8	do.	do.
F F F	12	do.	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.		
F F	do.	9	do.
F F F	do.	10	do.
F ½	do.	10	do.
F F	do.	10	do.
F F F	do.	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., ne't cash.

Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.

May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

ROSA DISTILLERY,
ROSA, N. W. P.

	Per impl. gallon. Rs. as.	Per doz. Rs. as.
XX RUM, 6 years in wood	6 0	13 8
X RUM, 5 years in wood	5 8	12 8
SPIRITS OF WINE, Rectified S. G. 836.	8 8	18 8
METHYLATED SPIRIT	2 12	7 0

Minimum quantity supplied one dozen or two gallons.

TERMS—Cash with order.

For further particulars and terms to Trade and messes' apply to

CAREW & Co., Ld.,
ROSA, N. W. P.

SUGARS.—Loaf Sugar, Crystals, Powdered Sugar, &c. Prices on application to Messrs. W. H. MACAULAY and Co., Bombay.

Rosa, N. W. P., 25th February, 1881.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.
AN ELEGANT REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Prepared by an entirely new process from Selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (Ægle Marmelos: Natural order Aurantiaceæ) by which the whole of the valuable medical properties for which Bael is so deservedly esteemed are extracted, intensified, preserved, and presented in the most eligible form of exhibition.

This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael is warranted to consist exclusively of picked specimens of the Bael Fruit and pure white sugar, to the exclusion of any other substance of whatever nature; and, being exceedingly mild in its operation and very pleasant to take it is particularly suitable for Children and Young Persons as well as for those who have been long ailing or whose digestive organs are in a weak condition.

Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Mal-assimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Flatulence, Gastric Irritation, and all Chronic Affections of the Intestinal Tract.

PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY BY
D. FERNANDES & CO.,
Operative and Dispensing Chemists,
25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1879.
FIRST AWARD FOR
HOCKIN S.
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CALCUTTA: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.
KURRACHEE: E. SPEECHLY, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

INSURANCE

SUN FIRE OFFICE,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchand
Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their content
the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agent
promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS &

STANDARD LIFE
ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE large sum of upwards of FOUR H
THOUSAND POUNDS STERL
annually by this office to the repres
deceased Policy holders.

THE INVESTED FUNDS for p
future claims are upwards of FIVE M
AND A HALF STERLING.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £
GEO. OLIVER
Acting Secre

BOMBAY BRANCH, 14, RAMPART ROW.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,000
,, 1872	£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,045,143	1873	£2,645,503
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
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